...NTED TO ... RENT ... TO LOAN ... sons, ware... of the property ... ties, and stocks of ... Call at 97 South
... WILL LOAN ANY ... ice on furniture, pianos ... al. Room 50, Montauk
...ONEY TO LOAN ON ... lry, etc. TOM N. DON... Office, 118 Dearborn-st., ...gton.
... LOAN OFFICE, 186 ... advanced on all goods ... of A. Goldsmid can be ... above number. Estab...
...N ON FURNITURE ... moval, at lowest rates; ... earborn-st., Room 28.
...RDS, LOANED ON ... nths, or pay as it suits. ...PEAR. No delay.
...NDS, BONDS, ... D. LAUNDER, ... Established 1854.
...N ON PIANOS AND ... 133 South Clark-st. ...m 19.
...D ON FURNITURE, ... noval or publicity, and ... 132 Dearborn, Room 4.
...N ON FURNITURE ... and other securities at ... Rooms 6 and 7.
...ILL LOAN ON PI... chattels; long time and ... Tribune office.
...TGAGE BANKER, ... loan. No delay.
...,000 OF DAKOTA ... 7 per cent. Address
... IMPROVED FARM ... D. O. STRONG, 36
... CURRENT RATES ... YMAN JR. & CO., Room ... Dearborn-sts.
...SUMS TO SUIT ON ... without removal. ... Madison-st., Room 8.
... IMPROVED CITY ... funds in hand. MEAD
...REAL ESTATE SE... rrowers: lowest rates. ...ark-st.
... MONEY TO LOAN ... pay $5 to brokers or ... Address X 27, Tribune.
...MUTUAL LIFE-IN... red to loan money in ... of interest, without ... improved and pro... towns, and on pro... sums of $1,000 and up... be graduated by the ...tion, and value of se... furnished on appli... oan and Real Estate ... Room 21, 79 Dearborn-... Morrison, Ill., ... Cook County.
...00, AND OTHER ... nt, and only 2 per cent ... 1 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.
...STATE SECURITY, ... FRANK CULLEN,
...,500 ON IMPROVED ... cent, according to se... ington-st.
...SS ON CITY PROP... M. J. DUNNE, ... Madison-st., Room 10.
... LIFE-INSURANCE ... will lend money on ... A. T. GALT, Finan... om 21.
... $4,000 AND UP... proved city property, ... 35 Portland Block
...50,000 TO LOAN ... $3,000; can loan it on ... 7 per cent. ... il mortgages for sale, ... cent, good loans and ... alists. ...IN & DWIGHT, ... on and Halsted-sts.
...,000 OR $2,000 ON ... property for 9 months ... X 7, Tribune office.
... $2,000, AND $4,000 ... good improved real... Tribune office.
...TY OWNING A ... hern Dakota, funds to ... mber of cattle; terms ... Address X 82, Trib...
... CITY REAL ES... ERSON & BAY, 163
...,000, $1,500, $2,000, ... to loan on real estate ... B. R. DE YOUNG &
...S TO LOAN ON ... y at current rates. P. ... Dearborn-st.
... CITY REAL ES... also $5,000 at 6 per ... B. FERGUSON, 156
...NLARGE A FAST... of several years' ... investigation. X 40,
...ITY PROPERTY; ... mission E. GRACE, ...on-st.
...6 PER CENT IN ... ney on hand. GIBBS
...NGE.
...NESS CAN BE ... real estate; profits ... Tribune office.
...ING MAN WILL ... r any article of mer... use, nicely located, ... ance for a merchant ... tock. X 47, Tribune.
...GHT, GOOD TOP ... old watch, balance
...LLINOIS FARM ... try store. JOSEPH ... rn-st.
...RES IN WAYNE ... Bradford County, ... kley-av., near Polk-... in Chicago worth ... N & DWIGHT, ... n and Halsted-sts.
...MPROVED FARM ... ots and shoes. ... clean stock of no... rdware. ...RK, Tribune office.
...ONE OF THE ... Side for a sample-... dress Y 59, Tribune.
...-STORY BRICK ... st., now renting for ... nt clear lots in city. ... & CO., 136 Clark-st.
...NITURE, HOUSE ... nation lock. BOND,
...L NEW LADIES' ... y, nice folding bed, ... you to trade? Ad...
...OUSE OF TWO ... y, $7,000; want other ... lots. Z 4, Tribune.
...L ACRE-TRACTS ... clear; want good ... something that will ... SLER BROS., 149
...-CLASS STORE-... thriving town in In-... s and leather. Ad... nd.
...ORE FOR CITY ... ess W 21, Tribune
...BURBAN PROP-... land car-shop lots. ... Salle-st., Room 26.
...XCHANGE FOR ... ddress Y 40, Trib-
...HINES.
...ICE, 220 EAST ... ox & Gibbs, Singer, ... J. PURCELL.
...& GIBBS, AND ... each. At Haverly's
...NES TO SELL ... r safe or anything
...MACHINE FOR ... egant. Address X
... WHEELER & ... nd new, half price; ... & $10; Domestic, ... etc., $5 each; ... $14. Loan Office, ... up-stairs.
...SON MACHINES ... nd-hand machines ... nds rented and re-... West Madison-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. · MONDAY, JANUARY 21. 1884. · PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS.

Attention is invited to the following 3 lots of goods, the reduction in which amounts to a positive sacrifice:

100 Pcs. All-Silk Sash Ribbon
At 68 cts. per yard,
Reduced from $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

500 Pcs. Fancy Ribbon,
2 1-2 to 7 inches wide,
At 25 cts. per yard,
Reduced from 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.25.

One Lot of 4,000 Yards
At 15 cts. per yard,
Reduced from 25c, 30c, and 40c.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.

LADIES!
You are cordially invited to inspect the
GREAT BARGAINS
Which are daily offered in all the departments of
"THE FAMOUS,"
Corner State and Quincy-sts.

SHIRTS
To Order, Our Specialty.
Imported Fancy Colored Goods just received. Nine years' practical experience enables us to produce the best at reasonable prices.
ELDREDGE & WOODBRIDGE,
102 Madison-st.

SHIRTS
"Ready Made" and Made "To Order."
Superior in Fit, Finish, and Fabric.
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Barton & Guestier,
BORDEAUX,
Clarets, Sauternes, Brandies, Etc.,
FOR SALE BY
C. CAVAROC & SON, Agents,
185 & 187 Wabash-av.

Rupture Cured.
CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1882.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 29 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure; have not worn a Truss for several months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years. H. WOODRUFF.
Residence 336 West Jackson-st.
Dr. A. H. PARKER, President Common Sense Truss Co., manuf. of Trusses of all kinds, Elastic Stockings, &c. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

Mobile, Ala.,
Is the largest city in the State, and is lately united to the commerce of the world by a ship-channel eighteen feet deep. Is on the up-grade, and invites attention of capitalists, manufacturers, machinists, agriculturists, and workingmen. The city is in a healthy physical and financial condition, and offers a welcome to all honest men, regardless of politics or nationality. For special information address Mobile Board of Trade.

FOR SALE,
Cotton Plantation of 600 Acres
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
About six miles below Lake Providence, in East Carroll Parish, La.; good land; not subject to overflow; half interest in Cotton Gin; no incumbrance; title perfect; immediate possession given; terms, [illegible] cash; balance in six equal annual payments, to be made out of the crops. Address until 10th February, 1884, C. HILLS, at Lake Providence, La. After that time, Judge S. C. JONES, Delaware, O., [illegible] the executors.

STATE LINE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin [illegible] rates reduced to $50 to $65, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., [illegible] Broadway, N.Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

WHY NOT BUY WHERE YOU GET 20 Per Ct. Discount FOR YOUR MONEY?
Shaving the Price of Fine Clothing to the Cost of Trash.
61st Semi-Annual CLEARING SALE.
Only Till Feb. 1st.
HARVEY'S
84 & 86 State-st.

34th Annual Report
Manhattan
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
156 & 158 Broadway, N. Y.

Net Assets Dec. 31, 1882, $10,265,632.60.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1883.		
Premiums received	$1,008,421.55	
Interest received on mortgage loans	170,516.29	
Interest received on bonds owned by company	49,790.09	
Interest received on other securities rents, etc.	407,321.35	
Add interest and rents due and accrued	96,994.27	
Premiums deferred and due and unpaid	131,921.64	
Market value of stocks over cost	215,764.84	
		2,080,729.94
Total		$12,346,362.54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death, matured endowments, and payment of annuities	$823,012.06	
Paid dividends	236,122.47	
Paid purchased policies	137,866.29	
Paid salaries, office, agency, real estate, and other expenses	138,347.13	
Taxes	9,888.62	
Medical departments	8,349.32	
Commissions and advertising	121,593.03	
		1,475,178.31
Balance		$10,871,184.23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand		$8,935.93
Cash in bank and trust company		557,811.32
Bonds and mortgages secured by real estate worth double the amount loaned, and protected by fire-insurance policies held by the company		2,781,162.76
Loans on policies in force (The legal reserve on the policies on which loans exist exceeds the amount of note on the same.)		1,286,745.76
United States and New York State stocks, market value		1,392,810.00
Real estate at cost		982,895.94
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premium and interest in course of collection and transmission		131,921.64
Loans on stocks and bonds (Market value of the securities, $4,467,-052.)		3,656,906.61
Interest due and accrued on all other property		96,994.27
Gross assets		$10,871,184.23
Adjusted claims not yet due	$101,382.00	
Reported claims awaiting proof, etc.	77,709.00	
Dividends unpaid and other liability	87,752.64	
Reserve on existing policies, estimated by the New York rule	8,214,789.00	
		$8,481,633.64
Surplus by above rule		$2,389,550.59

HENRY STOKES, President.
J. L. HALSEY, First Vice-President.
H. B. STOKES, Second Vice-President.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
L. A. SPICER, General Agent, 95 Dearborn-st.

UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKFS., &c.
Largest Stocks and Lowest Prices in America will be found at
WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.,
76 & 78 Dearborn-st.
THE OLD GAS COMPANY
Is supplying its consumers with
Gas at $1.00 per 1,000, Net!
No Deposits Required.
No Charge for Setting Meters or Putting in Service Pipes.
NO CHARGE FOR ANYTHING BUT THE GAS!

10 PER CENT
Allowed on all goods ordered before Feb. 1.
LINDSAY BROS.,
Tailors, 170 State-st.

NATIONAL TOPICS.

Mr. Cobb Amazed at Huntington's Effrontery—An Interesting Report Promised.

A Fighting Chance for the Mexican Treaty—Democrats Indulging in a Still Hunt.

Keifer Defied by Gen. Boynton—Democratic Opposition to Tariff Reform—Garfield Memorial Church.

HUNTINGTON'S EFFRONTERY.

MR. COBB AMAZED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—"The effrontery of C. P. Huntington in coming before our committee to protest against the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific grant amazed me," said Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands. "There is no doubt about his right, but when you know his connection with this grant you will see what I mean. The bill making the grant was passed in 1871, through Tom Scott's efforts, giving 15,000,000 acres of land to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the road to commence at San Diego and be completed in ten years. Scott began the construction of the line, but became embarrassed, and Huntington helped to make his situation more difficult. In 1878 I met Huntington, who was here to oppose the subsidy of the Texas Pacific by a guarantee by the Government of $29,000,000 of its bonds. His ground of opposition was that he was building a road on a parallel line by private capital, asking no aid from the Government. I believed in his bona fides and helped him to prevent the passage of the Scott bill. Huntington, in the meantime, had passed through California, New Mexico, and had reached Colorado. His plan was to go straight ahead without ever asking the Government or any one else for right of way. In Colorado he was making rapid progress through a military reservation, when he was stopped by an order from Gen. Sherman as he was constructing a bridge over a river at Fort Yuma. A detachment of soldiers was sent to enforce the order, and the railroad men promised to desist. The soldiers and civilians left the spot together, the former to remain in their quarters for the night. But Huntington's men executed a flank movement, and by morning had cars running over that bridge. This is a sample of how the Huntington road was rushed along. Scott died, and Jay Gould and Huntington made an agreement whereby, according to that part of it which was made public, the Texas Pacific grant was conveyed to the Southern Pacific. Finding that a patent was about to be issued, I came to Washington last summer and filed a protest against it. One Newell, who had done lobbying for Huntington and had never been paid, was about at the same time and had filed a very damaging diary. He wanted access to certain records which the Interior Department rules closed to him as a private person. Mr. Payson and I were about to file our protest when Newell asked permission to act as an attorney, representing that it would give him the necessary access to the records. We made the appointment, stipulating the extent of his powers under it. In the meantime we left and Newell experienced a change of heart, from what cause I know not, and demanded back his diary, at the same time attempting to withdraw our protest against the patent. I came on again just in time to prevent this."

A FORTHCOMING REPORT THAT WILL BE INTERESTING READING.

"What is the reason for the delay in reporting a bill for the forfeiture of this grant?"

"The committee directed Mr. Payson and myself to prepare a report on the road. At first we decided to make this brief, but in writing it we found so much that was important for the House to be acquainted with before voting that we agreed that it would be best to make it more exhaustive. As Horace Greeley was wont to remark, it will be 'mighty interestin' readin'.' We shall give a number of Huntington's letters in this report. It will be ready to present to the committee Tuesday, and it will be printed and placed before every member so that the following day, when we can ask for a suspension of the rules, we shall ask for the passage of the bill. In the next three months 20,000,000 acres of railroad lands will certainly be declared forfeited to the Government and open to public entry."

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

ITS FRIENDS STILL HOPEFUL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The friends of the Mexican treaty are hopeful that it will be ratified. The Mexican Minister has said that during the latter part of last week, when the fate of the treaty seemed in doubt, an agreement was signed with representatives of our Government to extend the time for the ratification six months. The friends of the treaty, therefore, have from now until July 20 to secure votes enough to change the result. They are confident of their ability to do this. There were some absentees at the time the vote was taken last Friday. It was supposed that they were all paired. It is now claimed, however, that one at least who would have voted for the treaty was not paired, and that several who voted against it did so only at the last moment and are now in doubt as to the wisdom of their votes.

THE TOBACCO CLAUSE.

The greatest difficulty in the way of securing the ratification of the treaty is the provision which admits tobacco free. This has secured for it the solid opposition of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The assumption has been that the treaty would not only permit the free importation of tobacco without the payment of customs dues, but would also relieve it from internal-revenue taxation. If tobacco could be stricken from the treaty it is believed that some votes could be secured for it. The friends of the treaty are so anxious to have it ratified that it is believed that they may be willing to sacrifice tobacco. It is within the power of the Senate to amend the treaty either by striking out articles or by adding to the list.

MEXICO WILL MAKE CONCESSIONS.

The Mexican Government is very much in earnest to secure the treaty, and it will make liberal concessions if necessary. It is prevented from adding certain articles on account of the treaties with other nations. There is reason to believe that the Mexican Government would ratify any changes that the Senate may choose to make.

In view of the extension of time, it is possible that the motion to reconsider may not be taken up for some time. In the discussions of the treaty the ultimate possible annexation of Mexico to the United States was freely discussed. The fact that shoes, cottons, woolens, meats, flour, and grain are not to be admitted to Mexico was one of the strong objections to the treaty.

APPROPRIATIONS.

BILLS TO BE REPORTED THIS WEEK—A DEMOCRATIC STILL HUNT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Holman says that he thinks the Appropriations Committee will have four bills ready to report in the course of this week, and that, contrary to the usual custom, the regular naval bill will be the first reported, and that probably will be finished Tuesday. This statement of a leading Democratic member of the committee is surprising. It indicates that the Democrats have been engaged in a still hunt in the matter of appropriations. A leading Republican member, who is on several of the prominent sub-committees, says that there has been no meeting of those sub-committees called, and that not a single bill has yet been considered in the full committee. It is not possible that four bills, therefore, can be nearly ready, unless the Democrats have been working in private, independent of the Republicans. There have been no regular sub-committee meetings.

THE UNFINISHED CRUISERS.

The sub-committee, it is said, has not agreed to recommend any appropriation for the completion of the three cruisers and the dispatch-boat now being built at Roach's shipyard, and certainly no appropriation will be recommended for completing additional cruisers. The Democratic objection to completing the cruisers is that the contracts have all been let to Roach at low prices, and they are apprehensive that, under guise of extra work, they will cost much more than the contract prices. If the Appropriations Committee shall come into the House without making appropriations for finishing the cruisers now on the stocks it will find very determined opposition, even among Democrats, for the records of the naval investigation and of the Advisory Board very clearly show how very expensive it is for the Government to leave ships unfinished. The experience of naval construction has been that if ships are left unfinished for any considerable time the advances in naval architecture are so great that important and expensive changes in the plan are made necessary, so that the total cost would be very much increased.

BOYNTON TO KEIFER.

THE EX-SPEAKER SEVERELY SCORED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 20.—[Special.]—Gen. Keifer having intimated that Gen. H. V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, was one of those who had criticised him out of revenge for the defeat of a private bill by the Speaker, that gentleman has prepared a card in which he says, among other things:

So far as I am concerned this charge, as he presents it, is dishonestly manufactured to suit his present emergency, and it is doubtless as false in regard to others. For a period dating ten years before Gen. Keifer made his appearance in Congress I have often in my public correspondence defended the case of McGarrahan as that of an individual without means and despoiled of his property by a corporation of millionaires. This has been done from first to last without demand for an offer, promise, or acceptance of any consideration whatever, and without once approaching a member of either House during the seventeen years it has been pending, except in a note to Gen. Keifer, written toward the close of the last session, which he is welcome to print at his earliest convenience. As remembered, it stated a request of McGarrahan that the Speaker would recognize some member to ask for the test of a vote. . . . There is a very short and effective way in which Gen. Keifer can bring his whole case with any or all correspondents to the test of sworn testimony. They are amenable to the authority of the House, and hold their seats at its will. The House has heretofore for such cause as Mr. Keifer's present charges involve denied correspondents access to the entire House wing of the Capitol. Gen. Keifer can thus bring disgrace upon any who are guilty as he now charges. He is the alleged leader of his side of the House. He can use the entire machinery of Congressional investigation. Let him, then, if he dares, assume the courage of his words, rise in his place with his charges, and ask for an open committee of inquiry, with power to send for persons and papers. Let him be made Chairman, and thus be given every opportunity to make his charges good. . . . Let Gen. Keifer stand up like a man, face the responsibility of his serious charges, and demand a full inquiry, or confess himself to be all that his silence will imply.

H. V. BOYNTON.

THE TARIFF.

DEMOCRATS IN A PREDICAMENT—MORRISON STILL HOPEFUL, BUT THE OPPOSITION DETERMINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Carlisle-Morrison faction of the Democratic party is making little progress with its tariff program. It is still feeling the way, and the way is not found to be secure. Mills, one of the most pronounced free-traders of the committee, who is not noted for his discretion, is quoted as saying freely to his friends that it will be necessary to abandon the original program on account of the very radical opposition of the protectionists within the party. He mentioned particularly the representatives from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Morrison, however, is still hopeful. His plan is to bring in a bill for a horizontal reduction. This may be opposed by Hewitt, who does not believe in perpetuating what he calls some of the crudities of the existing tariff. It is now intimated, however, that Morrison may overcome some of the difficulties by securing the consent of the Democrats to report a bill with the understanding that it shall be recommitted and made a special order for some day next December. The object of such a program of course would be to prevent the disintegration of his party prior to the Presidential election. Such a plan would involve bringing the bill in late this session. This course, however, would not be expected to take the tariff out of the Presidential campaign, but the bill would be so framed that it would, in fact, be a Democratic National platform.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL CHURCH.

ITS DEDICATION—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The new Christian Church in this city, generally known as the Garfield Memorial Church, was dedicated today. It is designed to be the principal place of worship for the Christian (Disciples') Church of the United States, and the funds with which it was built were raised by contributions from brethren all over the country. The late President Garfield was a prominent member of the church, and his election to the Presidency gave decided impetus to what until then had been but a feeble movement in the direction of establishing in this city a central house of worship for the brethren. In November, 1880, the work of raising funds was begun, and subscriptions were received in various parts of the United States, and even Canada and England, the collection being carried on under the auspices generally of the Missionary Board. In May, 1882, ground for the new building was broken, and the corner-stone was laid on the first anniversary of the assassination of President Garfield. The dedicatory services, which began today, will be continued tomorrow evening and concluded the following evening. At the opening of the church today there was a very large attendance, not only of members of the church congregation, but of members of the Christian Church from several States, members of Congress who had been Gen. Garfield's colleagues, clergymen of other denominations, and prominent people of this city, including President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen. The services consisted of an invocation; the reading of Scriptures; a dedicatory sermon by President Pendleton, of Bethany College, West Virginia; an historical address by ex-Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, Chairman of the Missionary Board; formal delivery of the church by the Building Committee; its acceptance on behalf of the congregation by the pastor, the Rev. Frederick D. Power; and the benediction. The officiating clergymen, members of the Building Committee, visiting clergymen, and prominent members of the Christian Church from abroad sat with the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Power, in the chancel, which was handsomely decorated with flowers, ferns, and potted plants from the White House conservatory. President Arthur and the Secretary of State sat in the centre aisle in the body of the church.

HISTORICAL.

Gov. Bishop, in giving the history of the Christian Church in Washington, spoke briefly of Gen. Garfield's connection with it, and said:

It is now little more than three years since a few members of the church met to inaugurate the work in the completion of which today we so greatly rejoice. At that time the little chapel had become noted as the worshiping place of the President of the United States. The congregation was at once lifted into great prominence. A call for a church building to more worthily represent the great religious denomination in the Capital of the country met with a hearty response throughout the Union, and disciples in foreign lands recognized the importance of the enterprise. Three years have wrought many changes. In some of our hopes we have been disappointed. He whose election to the Presidency gave such an impetus to the work and inspired the congregation with new hope and courage is no longer with us. Ere the work had scarcely begun he was called away from his high honors to higher. He has gone, but the work whose undertaking was so largely due to his Christian faithfulness has not failed of completion. "Being dead, he yet speaketh." The church which would have been his religious home very naturally became a memorial of his name; and here, through coming generations, the visitor to the National Capital will pause and look upon the seat still with us which bears his name. But this beautiful building must also serve a still higher purpose. It is the house of God. It is built for His worship, and it is fitting that as we dedicate it to His service we should recognize that to His blessing above the gifts of all others are we indebted for the success attained. For "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

COL. CORKHILL.

CLAIM AGENTS OPPOSE HIS REAPPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The friends of Col. Corkhill, District-Attorney, make the point that much of the opposition to his reappointment comes from the claim agents, against whom he has instituted vigorous prosecutions. They say also that Attorney-General Brewster is against him. Mr. Corkhill is, however, indorsed by Chief-Justice Waite and four of the Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court, as well as by Chief-Justice Carter and three of the Judges of the District Court.

CAPITAL NOTES.

G. B. Swift has accepted the position of Special Agent of the Treasury, and will be stationed at Chicago. It has not yet been decided where Douglass will be located.

Congressman Davis will today introduce a bill providing for the construction of a building for appraisers' stores on the old bridewell lot, to cost $50,000. Davis has been furnished with the reports of the special agents who examined the property and recommended the erection of the building.

Drs. James A. Swasey, T. W. Brophy, Frank H. Gardiner, and A. W. Harlan, of Chicago, arrived in Washington last night. They are on a tour of inspection of the various dental colleges of the East to obtain what information they can as to the manner of conducting those institutions for the benefit of the Chicago college. They will visit Baltimore today, and from there will go to Philadelphia and New York.

DEFEATED GHOULS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Resurrect the Body of the Late Bishop Whelan, at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—This city was thrown into great excitement today by the fact being made public that Thursday night or Friday morning a desperate attempt had been mady by a quartet of grave-robbers to resurrect and carry off the remains of the Rt.-Rev. R. V. Whelan, late Catholic Bishop of this diocese. Bishop Whelan died in July, 1874, and his remains were placed in a massive vault in Mount Calvary Cemetery, three miles east of this city. Over the vault was erected a handsome and costly memorial chapel by the members of the diocese. Thinking that the removal of the remains would be a good speculation in view of the fact that a large reward would at once be offered for the return of the coffin and contents, and further inspired by common report that several thousand dollars' worth of jewels, etc., were contained in the casket and vault, the resurrectionists proceeded to put the job through. The outer doors of the chapel were forced open with a jimmy, and work was systematically and energetically begun. The large inscribed marble slab inserted in the floor over the vault was broken and removed, but the heavy stone archway resisted all efforts to penetrate it. The ghouls then proceeded to one corner of the room, and tearing up the floor descended into the cellar and attacked the vault from one side. A hole about five feet long by two in hight was excavated in the stone-work, but the wall was too thick to be penetrated before daylight, and they ceased work, intending to complete the job the following night, the chapel being seldom visited at this season.

WAITING FOR THE VILLAINS.

The sexton chanced to visit the building Friday afternoon, and, discovering the work of the ghouls, gave the alarm. Bishop Kain was notified, but decided not to give the matter publicity, and placed a squad of men armed with rifles around the building in the hope of capturing the thieves. The latter, however, failed to again put in an appearance. Bishop Kain says there were no valuables in the vault except a gold cross and a ring on the Bishop's right hand. There is good ground for the suspicion that the job was put up by parties from Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair warmer weather, southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair warmer weather, winds shifting to southwestrly, falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair generally warmer weather, westerly winds, falling barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	18	12	N.E.	Light	..	Clear.
Alpena	14	10	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Battleford, B.A	11	7	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	5	5			0	Clear.
Buffalo	8	12	S.W.	High	.02	Lsnw.
Cairo	21	18	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	24					Clear.
Cheyenne	33	17	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	11	3	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	18	15	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	12	7	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	15	9	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Deadwood	34	30	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	18	14	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	29	23	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	17	10	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	13	12	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	38	25	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	9				0	Clear.
Duluth	9	5	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Edmonton, B.A		31	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	14	9			0	Clear.
Escanaba	10	0	W.	Light	0	Clear.
El Paso	46	37	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	31	29	S.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	15	3	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	21	8	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	2	—3	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Galveston	41	41	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	20					
Helena	5	1			0	Clear.
Indianapolis	17	7	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	12	10	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can.	10	4	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	9	5	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	24	16			0	Clear.
Louisville	22	19	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	37	15	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	10	2	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	26	26	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	8	3	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Moorhead	10	—6	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	21	15	N.	Light	*	Clear.
North Platte	26	17	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Omaha	20	16	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	19	16	S.W.	Fresh	.02	Lsnw.
Parry Sound	12	—9	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	18	12	S.W.	Fresh	*	Clear.
New Orleans	42	40	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	16	7	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
P. Arth'r's L'd'g	4	1	S.W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Quappelle	13	12	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	12	8	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	15	10	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can.	18	17	W.	Brisk	.10	Cl'dy.
Shreveport, La.	34	29	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	13	9			0	Clear.
St. Louis	15	13	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	14	7	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	3	—8	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	20	11	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Toronto	14	12	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	37	33			0	Clear.
Yankton	24	15	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	4	0	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Little Rock	31	29			0	Clear.
Mackinaw	15	11	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Salt Lake	26	19			0	Clear.
Stockton		33			0	Clear.
Elliott	40	33	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.387	1.2	72	N. W.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.442	3.4	72	W.	6	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.419	11.4	63	S. W.	12	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.442	8.5	63	S. W.	11	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.451	5.4	72	W.	8	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 12.0.
Minimum temperature, 0.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.421.
Mean daily thermometer, 5.5.
Mean daily humidity, 69.

Notes.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The ice bridge at the foot of Lake Huron gave way at 9 o'clock last night and filled St. Clair River up with solid ice from six to thirty feet thick. All transferring east and west has been delayed. The car ferries have been unable to cross. Passengers crossed on the ice on foot this morning and took their trains made up on this side. All baggage and freight were delayed. At 8 tonight the ice-breaker Merrick succeeded in getting within ten feet of her landing on the Canada side.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The thermometer marked 20° to 25° below last night.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Joseph C. McCready, a page in the National House of Representatives, was arrested here today on a requisition charging him with forgeries committed in Washington. A few days ago, it is said, he visited Mayor Martin and attempted to swindle him out of a fee for honorary membership in the National Cadet Corps. It is charged that McCready attempted to swindle several of the Aldermen and heads of departments in the city-hall by similar means, and that in some instances he was successful.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Virginia Bourbons Carrying On in a Way the Readjusters Despise.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey Airs His Political Views and Personal Grievances.

Charles Becker Would Have No Objection to Handling the Money for Illinois.

VIRGINIA.

THE BOURBONS CARRYING THINGS WITH A HIGH HAND.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—"The Bourbons in my State are carrying on at a rate which gives us much brighter prospects of carrying it next November," said Congressman John S. Wise yesterday. He continued: "Ever since the Legislature assembled constant efforts have been made to turn out enough Readjusters and put in enough Bourbons to give the latter a two-thirds majority in both Houses, so that they might override the Governor's veto of political bills. They have succeeded, at the expense of justice, law, and precedent, and now I expect we shall see some fun. In one district they began mandamus proceedings to compel Gov. Cameron to issue a writ for a special election. They were defeated. He afterward issued the writ and an election was held, but, as it went against the Bourbons, they refused to admit the man elected, and the Legislature ordered another election. Well, that resulted the same way, and then they declared it had not been held in proper form. They have now ordered a third election, to take place Feb. 22, about ten days before the end of the session. Until that time the district will be without representation, but the Bourbons will have their coveted two-thirds majority and thus be able to carry out their purposes as to the redistricting of the State, etc. Several bills vetoed by the Governor early in the session have not been called up for action because of the lack of sufficient votes to pass them over his head. Their policy, as set forth by one of the Bourbon leaders, is to turn out of office every Mahone man in the State. They are after the spoils with a vengeance. They have already taken away from the Governor the power of appointing the Capitol policemen—a power which had existed from time immemorial. They are also about to take away from him the authority to appoint the directors and boards of visitors for the various eleemosynary institutions of that State."

ENROLLING THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

A bill offered in the Virginia Legislature last Wednesday requires the Commissioners of Revenue in each county to make complete muster-rolls of all the men who served in the Rebel army or navy in forces organized in Virginia during the War. These calls are to show when and where each man enlisted, and his rank, the nature of his wounds if he received any, if killed the date and place, if he died from disease the cause of death, and if living his present place of residence. The names are to be recorded in the will book of the county, city, or town, and for each name the Commissioners of Revenue are to be paid 10 cents out of the county or municipal treasury. They are also to have power to summon witnesses whenever necessary, who are to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses in civil cases. Whether this information is to be used hereafter as the basis of a demand upon the National Treasury is not stated.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY.

HIS VIEWS ON POLITICS IN GENERAL.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey was interviewed by the Denver correspondent of THE TRIBUNE last night. After repeating his explanation of the Polo Blanco property affair he launched into politics. In answer to questions he said:

"As to Gen. Arthur's relations to the party I have little or no knowledge. It seems to me that the relation of a man to a party is a matter of small or no moment; the relation of a man to the progression and highest and best intellect of the country, its progression, and its advancement, is a thousand fold more important than his relation to any party. There is one thing I have always noticed among the American people, and that is, they admire courage, and manhood, and decision. At the same time I have observed they despise cowardice, hesitation, and trimming. For this country we ought to have a man of brains for President. We ought to have a man of courage. We ought to have a man who stood at the helm and knew he had hold of it. We have no use for trimmers—for men who are always trying to make a soft place to drop down in or for makeshifts. This class of cattle belong to another age. A Nation of 50,000,000 people of the highest intelligence in the world is worthy of a President whose intellect and public acts would reflect credit upon all the people."

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

"What do you think of the investigation of the Department of Justice?"

"I do not think anything about the investigation of the department because I do not know anything about it. What it may be and what it ought to be are entirely different questions. The people of the country have always had a queer idea that the Department of Justice represented what its name implies. Such a thing as a department of injustice has never been suggested."

"What are the prospects of the Republican party; and, if favorable, why?"

"The prospects of any party that is for liberty, civil and religious, are always good."

"What are Brewster's relations with Arthur?"

"I never saw two drunkards that did not clasp one another in their arms, and when they sobered up did not want to kick each other out of the house."

"How much money was spent in Indiana?"

"Don't know."

"Has there been a breach between yourself and Brady?"

"In the first place, I never knew Brady, and never spoke to him, according to my best recollection, more than once before the star-route trials began; never had the slightest thing on earth to do with him one way or the other, and the whole talk about Dorsey and Brady and Brady and Dorsey is a pure fraud. I have no personal acquaintance with him; never had an official transaction with him, and as little acquaintance with him as a man could who was in Congress."

ILLINOIS.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—It appears that a new candidate for State Treasurer has lately come into the field—Charles Becker, of Belleville, President of the Merchant Iron Manufacturing Company, of that place. He has been mentioned in several quarters of late as a possible candidate, and a visit to this city is understood to have rendered it certain that he will be in the contest. Mr. Becker is a German by birth, lost a leg in the army, has served as County Clerk, Treasurer, and as Sheriff of St. Clair County, and has the reputation of being both capable and popular. His friends say ex-State Treasurer Rutz has fully decided to waive any claim he may have had on the place in Becker's favor, and will not be heard of as a candidate.

NEEDLES OUT OF THE RACE.

When it was announced some two weeks ago that Senator Needles was out of the race for Auditor of State it seemed likely he would appear as a candidate for State Treasurer. Gentlemen who have means of knowing say now the Senator cannot enter this race from the fact that he had an understanding with the Hon. D. T. Littler, of Springfield, last winter to support him for the Treasury, so that it seems quite uncertain what Needles is to run for if he runs for anything. Politicians visiting the Capital for some days past have therefore leaned to the opinion that the Treasury contest is to be between Mr. Littler and Mr. Becker. Some of the gossips are saying Senator Needles will be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. It appears here that the only gentlemen who are likely to have a practically clear track are Auditor Swigert and Secretary Dement, each for reelection.

ALL FOR ARTHUR.

A QUIET MOVE TO CAPTURE A STATE DELEGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—An Albany special says that the friends of President Arthur are quietly considering the advisability of doing away with Congressional District Conventions for the election of delegates to National Conventions, believing that such a step would materially aid Mr. Arthur in securing delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is claimed by those who are identified with this movement that the rule for electing the National delegates adopted by the Republican National Committee does not compel or make it obligatory to hold Congressional District Conventions. The idea is to have the delegates to the State Convention divide themselves up into thirty-four sub-conventions, according to the Congressional districts which they represent, select the two delegates from each Congressional district, report their choice to the State Convention, and have the seventy-two delegates from this State and their alternates all announced at the same time.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The Influx of Visitors—Prominent Arrivals—Gen. Simon Cameron's Health Improving.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The attractiveness of midwinter in the Sunny South is manifesting itself in the increased and increasing influx of tourists and invalids here. The city is alive with people, and yet the hotel-men are not satisfied. A reasonable estimate would place the number of visitors here now at 3,000, which is a fair average. The new year was ushered in with an unwonted degree of cold, the mercury descending to zero. This was, however, only temporary. The following are the latest prominent arrivals:

Arlington Hotel—L. C. Bignall, U. S. A.; Ira Welch and wife, Mrs. G. S. Baldwin, H. A. Rust, L. Monheimer, Miss Baldwin, James C. King and wife, G. W. Rose, W. O. Wallace, William Fitzgerald, W. B. Long, W. B. Jordan, Chicago; J. Cook, Elkhart, Ind.; G. B. Frazier, Burlington, Ia.; Mrs. N. Wilson, N. Comstock, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. W. Griffith and wife, Toledo, O.; W. A. Haskell and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; D. J. Bell, St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. White, S. Lewengood, A. Lewengood, C. A. Northrap, New York; W. Fielder, Detroit; C. Hetherington, Atchison, Kas.; G. P. Crane, Minneapolis; R. H. Noble, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Linn, Decatur, Ill.; H. W. Hibbard, of the Vandalia Line; B. Sumner, Galesburg, Ill.; G. L. Brown, Chicago; Lake Short, Kansas City; Thomas G. Collins, Mrs. George S. Obear Jr., New York.

The Avenue—H. W. Cornell, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Chicago; J. S. Heinlen, St. Paul; Orton Howard, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. J. T. Powell, Salt Lake; J. W. Hefferman, Louisville; D. R. Davidson and wife, Beaver, Pa.; Mrs. L. D. Whitson, the well-known Tennessee authoress.

Waverley—S. Van Prong and wife, G.W. Stanley, S. Johnson, Chicago; J. W. Keightly, Louisville, Ky.; M. B. Waters, Troy, N. Y.; J. Strange, Menasha, Wis.; Col. E. E. Brown, Rich Hill, Mo.; J. Holden, Peoria, Ill.; H. H. Robinson and wife, Rockport, Ill.; Russell Karnes, La Porte, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; E. Callahan, Montana; G. H. Madden and wife, Louisville, Ky.; C. H. Gould and wife, Meyer City, Montana; Mrs. Whitemarsh, New York; J. Yager, St. Louis; E. Putnam, New Orleans.

Gen. Galusha G. Pennypacker, of the retired list, U. S. A., is being greatly improved by his visit here. Gen. Milo Hascall and Mr. James H. Blaine, of Goshen, are among the prominent Indianians visiting the city. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, of the Canadian Parliament, is a firm believer in the thermal waters, and is repeating a former visit. C. B. Meeker, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, is here accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. J. Pemberton Brundt, of the Philadelphia *Times*, left for home a few days ago after a lengthy sojourn here.

Gen. Simon Cameron is much improved. His party expects to leave in about five days for Galveston and embark for the City of Mexico. Gen. Cameron's improvement has been remarkable. He has now been here three weeks, and during that time the baths have infused such new life into the venerable statesman's aged frame as to cause general astonishment. The ailment caused by a serious fall has been eliminated almost entirely. Gen. Cameron's stay has been made quite pleasant by the attention of the people here.

RAILROADS.

Extension of the Hot Springs Railway.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Reynolds, the well-known steamboat magnate, has spent the last week here perfecting arrangements for extending his Hot Springs Railway from its eastern terminus at Malvern to Pine Bluff, on the Texas & St. Louis line, a distance of fifty miles. The improvement will necessitate an expenditure of probably a million dollars, which Reynolds proposes to furnish himself. The proposed step, although a great undertaking for an individual, must inevitably prove wise, for its consummation will relieve the Reynolds line from this city from a manifestly disagreeable alliance with the Gould line at Malvern. The Gould syndicate will come here with an independent branch line, as it is clear such recourse will be the sole way and means of catering to the great amount of passenger traffic to Hot Springs. Should Gould succeed in absorbing the Texas & St. Louis line, Reynolds would find a very unfriendly outlet. But he can and probably will meet the possible obstacle by running a steamboat line up the Arkansas River to Pine Bluff.

Will the Santa Fe Build to St. Louis?

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The party of surveyors, who are believed to be working for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, have completed their survey in the county between Brownsville and Arrow Rock. The chief engineer states that he has yet a number of days to devote to the labor of surveying, during which time it is understood a reconnaissance of the whole line from Kansas City to St. Louis will be made. The chief is favorably impressed with the survey through the country.

Reducing the Working Force.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A reduction of 100 men in the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago shops took place today. Light traffic over the road is given as the cause. Reductions in other departments will probably take place next week.

Resigned.

Briggs Swift has resigned the Presidency of the Kentucky Central Railway. The Directors meet in New York Thursday next to elect his successor. Meantime Vice-President Echols acts as President.

DYNAMITERS WANT ANOTHER FUND.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of Irishmen was called in the hall of Parnell Branch of the Land League this afternoon. There was not a large attendance, but those present meant business. A call has been issued for dollar subscriptions for the destruction fund to burn and blow up English things and Englishmen. Parnell was rebuked as too mild, and it was stated that Prof. Mezeroff, of New York, a Russian Nihilist-Fenian, offered to teach the use of dynamite and general explosives for $30. He will get some pupils. A call is to be issued by means of handbills for a larger meeting two weeks hence. Prominent among the speakers were James Herron, President of the Parnell Branch, and Maj. Daniel O'Driscoll, an ex-soldier and attorney.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The propeller Michigan, which left Grand Haven at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived here after being out fifteen hours. There are ten miles of ice off Grand Haven, and she was eight hours getting through it. The propeller Wisconsin arrived this afternoon from Grand Haven, the steam-barges G. T. Burroughs and Daisy Day with wheat from Ahnapee, the City of Ludington from Manistee, and the Marshall and Butters, light, from Chicago.

QUINTANA, THE MEXICAN TRAIN-ROBBER.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 20.—According to Mexico's custom of dealing with offenses of a higher grade, the case of Pablo Quintana, Mayor of New Laredo, Mex., imprisoned at Monterey charged with complicity in a recent train-robbery on the Mexican National Railway, has been secretly investigated before the Judge and sufficient evidence developed to hold the culprit for final trial in the public courts.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Twenty-nine of the Fated Ship's Passengers and Crew Saved.

Four Bodies Identified at Gay Head and Fourteen Others Unknown—The Purser's Story.

Marvelous Escape of Capt. Vance—Corrected List of the Survivors—Ninety-seven Lives Lost.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 20.—The town is full of people looking for bodies of relatives and friends lost by the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus. Stray bodies of victims have been recovered by various craft plying through Vineyard Sound and taken to widely separated points. There are now eleven bodies at Vineyard Haven. Today a tug steamed within sighting distance of the wrecked steamer. Upon approaching closer it was ascertained that about fifty feet of the bow and deck were out of water, the bow resting upon the rocks of Devil's Bridge, while the stern was in deep water. From a distance it appeared as if three bodies were hanging to the rigging. The wind began blowing fiercely from north-northeast, and it was impossible to approach within a quarter of a mile of the City of Columbus. Ten persons landed safely from the wreck at Gay Head light, all of whom are alive and doing well. They are: William Spaulding of Boston, purser; Henry Collins of Taunton, second assistant engineer; John Hines of Boston, fireman; Thomas Butler of Prince Edward Island, fireman; William N. MacDonald of Boston, quartermaster; Thomas O'Leary, seaman; Michael Kennedy and Edward A. O'Brien of St. Johns, N. F., waiters; James Brown and J. Tibbetts, passengers. In a dilapidated and storm-beaten church at Gay Head A. S. Belyea, of Lynn, discovered his niece, Mrs. Alice Atkinson. The bodies of George Kellogg, of Fitchburg, and Henry Batchelder and Mrs. A. B. Belyea, of Lynn, were also identified. Fourteen other bodies were washed ashore, but not recognized. Natives refuse to permit bodies to be removed unless the expenses of recovering them be paid. The bodies of Mrs. Belyea, Mrs. Atkinson, Kellogg, and Batchelder were conveyed to the wharf, where they were placed aboard the tug.

PURSER SPAULDING'S STATEMENT.

Purser Spaulding says: "I was awakened by the shock when the vessel struck the ledge. The vessel kept grinding on the rocks for several minutes after the first shock, each heavy sea alternately forcing her on and off the slope of the ledge. I went into the cabin and saw Charles House, the second steward. He and I went through the main cabin knocking on all doors of the staterooms and aroused the passengers. I rapped at every door on my side of the cabin. Before I reached the last door the vessel keeled over. The vessel keeled over so fra on the port side that all the staterooms on that side were completely submerged. When the ship righted and settled there was a terrible scene of confusion on deck. Men and women, some with children in their arms, clambered up to the deck, clinging frantically to every available projection that offered resistance. They crowded upon each other so fast they could not be counted as they rushed upon deck, only to be met by some monstrous waves and swept into the sea. I saw at this time eight or ten men hanging to the starboard rigging. The chief steward and I went into the maintop with the passengers. I don't think the vessel shifted position more than fifteen feet after she first struck. The sea at this time was making a clean sweep over the ship. From the maintop I saw a life-raft on the afterpart of the hurricane house. One fireman cut the lashings of the raft with a razor while the vessel was lying on the port side. I saw one port boat launched and upset.

"When I saw the lashing of the raft cut I thought here was a chance for Spaulding, and I let myself down the main stay, but before I could reach the raft a monstrous wave swept the raft overboard, carrying those on it into the sea. These were all lost. I hung to the rope and endeavored to swing myself upon the hurricane-house, but before I could do so the waves had torn it away, and the same gigantic sea caught me and swept me again into the port rigging. I was badly hurt, but after a time managed to crawl into the main-top again, where I staid until 9:30 in the morning, when I was taken off by a lifeboat from Gay Head. A steamer passed the wreck four miles to the southeastward before 8 that morning, but although we all waved signals she paid no attention. The lifeboat crews of the Massachusetts Humane Society are the bravest men I ever saw."

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The list of saved from the wreck of the City of Columbus foots up twenty-nine, including those at Gay Head, whose names have been ascertained, and the additional name of Capt. S. Vance, of North Truro, N. S. The steamer Speedwell Friday, while searching for bodies at a distance of several miles from where the steamer sunk, came across one of the lifeboats full of water and sunk nearly to the water's edge. In the boat, tossing about in the water as the waves raised or lowered the boat, was the apparently lifeless body of Capt. Vance. When taken on board the steamer he was so far resuscitated as to be able to walk with assistance when landed at Vineyard Haven. There are strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Following is a corrected list of the survivors:

Passengers—Horace Waterhouse, Bath, Me.; James Brown, Lawrence, Mass.; F. W. Fairbanks, Gorham, Me.; Capt. S. Vance, North Truro, N. S.; George W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; Herbert Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; H. Weidman, Lawrence, Mass.; John L. Cook, Portland, Me.; Capt. F. R. Hammond, Gouldsboro, Me.; Eugene McCarthy (steerage), Somerville, Mass.; J. H. Tibbetts, Somerville, Mass.; G. T. Whitcombe (steerage), Hudson, N. Y.

Officers and crew—Capt. S. E. Wright, First Assistant-Engineer H. A. Phillips, Second Assistant Engineer Henry Collins, Purser W. H. Spaulding, Quartermaster Roderick MacDonald, Steward A. A. Pitman, Porter E. T. Briggs; Seamen John Madden, John White, Edward Leary, Robert Gallant; Firemen Thomas O'Leary, John Hines, Thomas Butler; Waiters Furber Hanson, Edward O'Brien; Michael Kennedy.

NINETY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.

The passenger list of City of Columbus, corrected, foots up eighty-one passengers, cabin and steerage. There were forty-five officers, seamen, and waiters. The total death list is ninety-seven. There is no possibility that the figures will be altered by the discovery of additional survivors.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

N. Pease, keeper of the Gay Head light, says: "I do not think the buoy has shifted. I think the steamer was two miles or more out of her course. She was fully a quarter of a mile inside the buoy. Even if the vessel had backed two ship's lengths she could not have reached her present position from outside the buoy."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S RECEPTION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The largest drawing-room that has taken place in the Senate Chamber since the first reception given by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise occurred last evening, when Lord Lansdowne received between 700 and 800 ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency was accompanied by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Melgund, the Hon. Mr. Anson, and Mr. Streatfield. Among those present was Lord John Russell, commander of the forces, the Senators and their wives, the members of the Commons and their wives, and a large number of others. Lady Lansdowne was attired in pure white satin and looked charmingly.

THE ALLEGED COTTON SWINDLERS.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 20.—There will be forty-six cases each against Easton, Cammack, and Lohnstein, arrested yesterday for alleged complicity with the Pacific cotton swindlers. The total bail of Cammack and Easton is $23,000. Lohnstein is out on $61,000. It is expected Cammack and Easton will turn State's evidence. Startling developments are looked for. Their attorney is the only one allowed to communicate with the pair. Easton's wife, who was with him at Ocean Springs, Miss., at the time of his arrest, will be in Dallas in a few days.

THE OILED OCEAN.

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* The patented system by which Mr. Shields, of Perth, smoothes the broken surface of the sea is at the present moment being put upon its trials at the entrance to Folkestone Harbor. The Chairman and Directors of the Southeastern Railway Company have granted the use of their pier to Mr. Shields for his experiments. On the eastern side of the pier, where the entrance to the harbor is situated, a leaden pipe 1,600 feet in length has already been laid along the bottom of the sea. The pipe is furnished with a series of iron branches about two feet in length and some seventy feet apart. Each branch terminates in a valve and a brass rose like that of a watering-pot. The main leaden pipe is connected at its shore end with a force-pump placed on the pier. By means of the force-pump oil is driven through the leaden pipe and out of the small perforations in the roses. The oil then rises in minute globules to the surface and rapidly spreads over a wide area. Monday morning a brisk easterly breeze and a strong tide made it rough enough to cause some hesitation as to sending the patentee's steam-barge out of the harbor. For the first time, therefore, the virtues of the apparatus were tested. Some fifteen or twenty gallons of the cheapest rock-oil (6d per gallon) were speedily pumped into the troubled waters. The effect was magical. In half an hour there was not a sign of broken water between the pier-head and Copt Point. The barge came off to the western side of the pier in smooth water. A curious fact was the permanence of the result obtained. Though a very strong tide was running to the eastward, yet this small quantity of oil kept its original position for nearly two hours. Mr. Shields is now laying down a shorter length of pipe (460 yards) to the westward of the pier, where the force of the waves is much greater. Experiments will then be tried on a larger scale on the next occasion that heavy gales visit the coast. The mortar and oil shells, which are also inventions of Mr. Shields, are ready on the pier for this opportunity.

MOVING FARMERS.

Rolling Stones That Are Contented Not to Gather Moss.

Burlington (Kas.) Correspondence New York *Tribune:* The farmer himself is the most fascinating adjunct of a Kansas farm. It is here that the contented steadfastness of the population of the Far Eastern States has met half way the disorder and turbulence of the Far West, and the meeting has resulted in a type of character which I believe has not its counterpart elsewhere in the world. His history has usually been somewhat as follows:

He was born and "raised" in Ohio. When he reached man's estate—the estate, by the way, being lacking—he "struck out" for the West and settled perhaps in Indiana. Thence when "things got too thick" he migrated to Illinois, and after a sojourn of a few years in that State he was swept on by the tide of emigration into Missouri, where, as he will tell you, "the Rebels were too rank," and he soon hitched up the family schooner, embarked the family goods and gods, and crossed into Kansas.

On his travels he has somewhere picked up a companion to whom a certificate, carefully preserved in a frame, shows that he has been married by a Justice of the Peace, and of whom he invariably speaks as "his woman." He and "his woman" have managed to accumulate a family more or less numerous and hungry in the superlative degree. The spirit of unrest that has controlled him heretofore has yielded to the desire of middle life for quiet, and he feels as though he was now settled, and looks forward only very vaguely to a claim in Colorado or a farm in Iowa when the tendencies of his earlier days have again gathered force to stimulate him to push on. There is no such thing, however, as contentment among a certain class of the younger men; they intend to preempt "that claim in Colorado before the land is all took up."

While waiting at a little way-station on the Kansas Southern Railroad recently I noticed on the platform a young farmer, I took him to be, who with "his woman" and family of three children seemed to be also waiting for the train. "Well," I said to him, "are you off for Colorado?" "No," said he, "Ioway." "Going to settle there?" I inquired. "Yes," he replied; "I was up there in September and I seed a nice little farm that I took a notion to, and so I thought that if I could sell out here for anything like what that farm would cost me I would go and buy. Wall, a fellow came along and offered me $10 an acre for my eighty, and that eighty up thar in Ioway wasn't but $12 an acre, and so I invested."

"Well," said I, "is the Iowa farm a better farm?"

"I dunno as it is any better," he answered. "Maybe the buildin's ain't quite so good, but then me and my woman was sorter tired of Kansas, and then she had the shakes, she did, and so we thought that we'd move."

"How long have you been in Kansas?"

"Five years going on next April."

"Where did you come from before that?"

"Nebraska."

"Where were you raised?" "Illinois."

"Well, my friend," said I, "don't you know that you are moving out of the part of Kansas of which Mr. Greeley said that if the Garden of Eden was anything like it Adam and Eve were great fools for ever leaving? According to your own showing you won't better yourself any by going; your wife will be as likely to get the chills in Iowa as in Kansas; you are running in debt on your farm; you have all the trouble and expense of moving, and the probability is that it will be years before you are as well off again as you are now."

"Wall," said this specimen of Western go-ahead-ativeness, "my folks do tell me that a rolling stone don't gather no moss; but I tell them that a settin' hen don't git fat." I had no answer to this, for I had never reflected on the drawbacks which the setting hen may have to encounter.

This restlessness is the most characteristic feature of the Western native farmer of the middle and poorer classes. He is always uneasy, never long satisfied anywhere. He is always going to settle somewhere, but can't find the place where he is willing to admit that he means to live and die. He helps to develop an immense amount of country, but can't bring himself to stay long enough to reap the rewards of his labor. I was riding along a Kansas country road recently in company with a gentleman who was well acquainted with the community. Of twelve houses which we passed nine, I was told, had been built less than five years, and of those nine, seven were owned by others than the original builders. Four had changed owners twice.

Of course what has been said above does not apply to a very large number of farmers, who are either of foreign birth or have brought with them from homes in the Far Eastern States traditions of perseverance and contented industry. The Germans are proverbial everywhere for taking the most unpromising upland claims and sticking to them till they blossom, if not with the rose, certainly with yearly crops of Indian corn, which are the admiration and the envy of the possessors of the more fertile farms on the bottoms and along the creeks. "The Dutchman is bound to get rich," says the Kansas adage, "for what he can't sell he feeds to his hogs, and what his hogs won't eat he eats himself."

FARM TOPICS.

EDGERTON, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Wisconsin Tobacco-Growers' Association was held in this city yesterday for the purpose of protesting against a recent decision of the Treasury Department regarding the importation of Sumatra tobacco by evading the 75 cents duty by dishonest methods. The meeting selected a committee to draw up a petition to be presented to our representation in Congress requesting an amendment of the law so that evasion would be impossible.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The wheat in this vicinity promises one of the finest crops known. The cold weather had no injurious effects upon the wheat.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The recent cold weather did little injury to the prospects of the fruit crop. The prospects for wheat are encouraging.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

There is no end to the eccentricities of sequence resulting from the operations of the "code of honor." The latest instance occurred in Algeria, and is worth relating. A French gentleman, M. Arsonneau, accused an officer, Capt. Rieux, of having wronged him. In vain the Captain protested his innocence. Nothing would satisfy the jealous husband but a duel. So averse was the officer to the proposition that, though his courage on the field had been repeatedly proved, his comrades began to suspect him of cowardice, and he was at last put under arrest because he refused to fight. Then he yielded, and the duel was arranged. The parties fought with pistols, at twenty-five paces, and at the first discharge the challenger, M. Arsonneau, was shot through the heart. Thereupon an inquiry was held, and the Captain was duly and promptly acquitted.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

An unknown man applied for lodging at the Des Moines House, No. 63 West Madison street, Friday evening. He was given a room, for which he paid. Upon reletting the same room last evening the door was found fastened. The landlord forced an entrance, and found the occupant of the preceding night lying in bed, undressed and unconscious. Beside him lay an empty bottle labeled "laudanum." He was taken to the County Hospital, where he died about midnight, not having regained consciousness. He is described as about 35 years old, five feet eight inches in hight, and weighing about 135 pounds. He was of fair complexion. His clothing was a mixed coat, dark pants and vest.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

E. Schneider & Co.'s South-Side Candle and Oil Factory Totally Destroyed.

The Loss Estimated by the Owners at $155,000—Insured for $58,500.

A Woolen-Mill Burned at Newburg, N. Y. —Destruction of a Church—A Texas Conflagration.

Destruction in Chicago of E. Schneider & Co.'s Candle and Oil Factory—Loss Estimated at $155,000.

A few minutes before noon yesterday flames were discovered in the basement of E. Schneider & Co.'s candle and oil factory, located at the southwest corner of McGregor and Wallace streets. Three hours later the main building, together with its contents of extra inflammable material, had been totally destroyed, and about 150 workmen temporarily thrown out of employment. The establishment was one of the most extensive of its kind in the West, comprising three large buildings, which covered a quarter of a block, and in which are manufactured candles, oils, and glycerine. The main building was a three-story-and-basement structure 150 feet long by 125 feet deep, and stood on the corner, entirely separated from the other buildings. It was originally constructed in 1868, but has been since patched up and added to until it reached the dimensions given.

A VENEERED BUILDING.

A more flimsy structure it would be difficult to find. It was what is termed a "veneered building," consisting of a single layer of brick, sheeted inside with rough boards, and braced with a few scantling to prevent its being carried away by a prairie zephyr. From the ground up it was a veritable fire-trap, and it is to be wondered at that an underwriter could be found to take a risk on it at even triple rates. The basement contained, besides the engine and boiler rooms, a large amount of crude oil and tallow. There were five boilers, which were located in the southwest corner, the engine being in the southeast corner. The northeast corner of the main floor was partitioned off into an office, the remainder as well as the upper floors containing the various departments of the factory, with the exception of the oil-tanks, which were located in a building at the rear.

THE ORIGIN.

The fire originated in the boiler-room and was doubtless caused by overheated boilers. At 9 o'clock in the morning the engineer and his assistant built a fire in the furnace for the purpose of cleaning out the boilers, and then went up-stairs to work, leaving the fire to take care of itself. At seven minutes to 12 Frank Hruska, employed about the factory as watchman, came out of the rear building and saw a blaze in the boiler-room through the basement windows. He rushed into the building, startled the engineer with a cry of fire, and then pushed the automatic alarm which connects the building with the Sanger street engine-house, which brought out a chemical. An alarm was turned in at the engine-house from Box 133, and when Marshal Schuner arrived a second alarm was given at 11:59. This was followed three minutes later by a third alarm, which was responded to by all the apparatus in the district, making nineteen engines in all, although some of them were not needed. Before the arrival of the department the engineer and assistant made an ineffectual attempt to smother the flames. When the alarm given by the watchman startled them from their work they rushed down to the boiler-room and found that the flooring and beams over the boilers were already a mass of flames, which were spreading in every direction. A coil of hose attached to the fire-pump was run out and a stream thrown on the fire, but to no purpose. The flames fairly galloped through the building, and the two men escaped with difficulty, leaving a portion of their clothing to be consumed. The engineer had his right hand severely burned. The watchman retained sufficient presence of mind to secure the books in the office after sounding the alarm, and that was all that was saved.

PLAYING ON THE FLAMES.

A few minutes later the building was completely wrapped in flames, and, although a dozen or more streams were playing upon the burning structure from all sides, but little impression was made until the roof fell in and the walls toppled over into a mass of ruins. The firemen pulled down the slight remnants of the walls that did not fall over, and two engines played on the fire during the remainder of the day. The fire starting just as the services in the various churches of that locality were concluded, many hurried to the scene, and the police had considerable difficulty in controlling the vast throng who assembled from mere curiosity. It was rumored downtown that the new Consumers' Gas Company's works were on fire, and this also brought many out on the street-cars.

LOSSES.

E. Schneider & Co. owned both building and contents. Mr. Schneider is at present in Mexico, but his son-in-law and partner, Mr. A. Schmitt, was at the fire and estimated the loss at $155,000. Of this $20,000 was on building, $75,000 on machinery, and $60,000 on stock. The loss is considered by some to be overestimated, particularly the amount given on the building. Mr. Schmitt says that work will be resumed as soon as possible after an adjustment has been made. The main office and salesroom of the company are located at No. 8 Lake street.

INSURANCE.

The insurance aggregates $58,500, divided as follows:

ON BUILDING.

Fire Association	$2,000	Glens Falls	$1,000
American of Phila.	2,000		
		Total	$5,000

ON MACHINERY.

Louisville Und.	$2,500	Commercial of Cal.	$1,000
State of Pennsylv'a	1,000	Imperial	2,500
Phoenix of Hartford	2,500	City of London	2,000
Rochester German	1,000	German American	750
Enterprise of Cin.	1,500	Springfield	500
Transatlantic	2,500	Neptune	2,000
Commercial Union	1,500		
Mercantile of Cleve.	1,500	Total	$22,750

ON ENGINE AND BOILERS.

German American ... $2,500

ON STOCK.

Rhode Island	$1,500	Am. Cen. of St. Lo.	$1,750
Sun Mut. of New Or.	2,500	Mercantile of Clev.	2,500
London Provincial	2,500	Pennsylvania	2,500
Fire Ass. of England	2,500	Lion	2,500
Marine of St. Louis	500	Boston Underw'trs	3,000
Prescott	1,000	National	1,500
Boylston of Boston	1,500		
Scottish Un. & Nat.	2,500	Total	$28,250

Other Chicago Fires.

The alarm from Box 315 at 5:15 yesterday morning was caused by a $200 fire in the brick residence of Thomas Whalen, No. 33 Rubel street. The loss is covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the New Hampshire. Fire caused by a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 368 at 8 o'clock last night was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building No. 618 Centre avenue, owned by Michael Koman and occupied by him as a residence and grocery store. Damage, $500; fully insured. Cause of fire unknown.

Conflagration in a Texas Town.

MINEOLA, Tex., Jan. 20.—A fire which commenced in Pebworth's barber-shop on the east side of Johnston street early this morning destroyed thirteen stores. The total loss is $41,000; insurance, $23,000. The principal sufferers are Sodekson & Bro., dry goods, loss on building $20,000, on stock $3,000, insurance $18,000. Other losses are $4,000 and less. It is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of employés in the barber-shop.

A Church Destroyed.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Erskine Presbyterian Church, at the head of Simcoe street, this city, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building, which was of white brick with stone facings and erected only four years ago, was valued at $40,000, on which, with a valuable organ, there was an insurance in the British-American of $20,000. A defective furnace caused the trouble.

Other Fires.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Haigh's woolen-mill, employing fifty hands, burned. Loss, $60,000; partially insured.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 20.—The St. Charles Hotel yesterday burned to the ground. The building was a three-story brick and cost $28,000. Insured for $6,000. It was owned by Weil Bros.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—A fire broke out in the forward compartment of the steamer Strathleven, loading at Tibbee with cotton. Two thousand bales in the compartment were damaged by fire and water.

THE INVASION OF BRITISH JOURNALISM.

London *Whitehall Review:* It is tolerably well known that as many as twenty of the Liberal newspapers of this country are now owned by a syndicate, with an American millionaire at their head. The headquarters of the establishment are, we believe, situate at Birmingham; and the editorial manager boasts that he can speak to two million people every day. One at least of the London dailies is believed to belong to the syndicate. We cannot help thinking that, if this is true, it is one of the most unfortunate triumphs of wealth that has ever occurred in England. Not only is English public opinion to be taught to dance to the piping of an American plutocrat and his Birmingham friends, but these newspapers, spread all over the country, pretend to reflect local opinion. What the value of opinion manufactured in such a way can be we leave our readers to imagine, but it will be palmed off upon Parliament and the country as the genuine opinion of the counties and boroughs in which these kept newspapers are published. We are confident that this system is one which will not long be able to breathe English air; but before it dies it may do an incalculable amount of harm.

FINANCIAL.

A Receiver for the Connotton Valley Railroad Appointed Late Saturday Night.

William H. Guion's Liabilities Now Placed at $200,000—Causes of His Embarrassment.

Assignment of Furniture-Dealers at Lockport, N. Y.—Alleged Extensions to a Fargo Firm.

Another Midnight Receivership.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Last night at nearly 12 o'clock application was made before Judge Pease, of the Stark County Common Pleas Court, at Massillon, for the appointment of a Receiver for the Connotton Valley Railroad, Mr. Sam Briggs, General Superintendent of the road, being chosen. Application was made by the New England Trust Company, which holds nearly six and a half millions of the $7,000,000 bonded indebtedness. Receiver Briggs filed a bond of $50,000, with Henry B. Payne and W. J. McKinnie, of Cleveland, and C. Aultman, of Canton, as his sureties. There will be no decided changes in the operation of the road.

Attorney Lynch, of the road, tonight thought the report that the road would in the end be turned over to the Pennsylvania Company was untrue, and that no overtures of any kind had been made. The company, he said, is insolvent, and could never pay fixed charges of over $40,000 per mile, in consequence of which a Receivership was inevitable. The present proceedings may result in a foreclosure and the taking of the road by the bondholders and its reorganization. The road has a large floating indebtedness not yet tabled, and a large number of contract or labor claims never recognized by the company. Many more were compromised at 40 cents on the dollar two years ago.

The petition of the New England Trust Company states that the line from Cleveland to Sherodsville, 105 miles, was mortgaged to secure $2,600,000 of 7 per cent bonds, and the new division from Canton to Coshocton, fifty-five miles, to secure $2,150,000 more bonds of the same rate. The company in 1881, in order to complete the road, arranged with a majority of the bondholders to exchange the 7 per cents and take additional bonds at par to provide funds to continue construction. An issue of bonds to the amount of $7,000,000 was then made, secured by the mortgage which the plaintiff sets up in his petition. Of them $4,750,000 was to bear interest at 5 per cent for three years and 6 per cent thereafter, and the remaining $2,250,000 of 6 per cent from the date of issue. The sudden call for a Receiver was because the Eastern creditors feared that certain Cleveland judgment creditors would ask for the appointment of a Receiver themselves.

Samuel Briggs was made Superintendent about a year ago, and has been opposed by some other of the officers.

[The road has been in operation but four years. For forty years it was a little single-track road from Delroy to Minerva, but under the Connotton Valley Company's organization it was built and opened from Cleveland to Canton, sixty-two miles, four years ago, from Canton to Sherodsville, forty-three miles, two years ago, and from Canton to Coshocton, fifty-five miles, one year ago. In all there are 160 miles of main track.]

William H. Guion's Financial Difficulties.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The total liabilities of Mr. William H. Guion will not exceed $200,000, and it is thought that his assets, with judicious management, will also realize that sum. He refused to see visitors today, but his nephew, William H. Guion Jr., who, with the assignee, T. Avery Brown, was occupied most of the day in getting at the facts of the failure, stated that his uncle would almost certainly come out all right in the end. He said: "The failure is not attributable to losses in stocks or operations in grain, which in almost every instance proved profitable, but it is simply due to his confiding and obliging nature. He has been bled by leeches who have clung to him until they could get nothing more. He has been willing at all times to indorse right and left for his so-called friends, and when the notes became due he either had to pay them or consent to their renewal. To these people he has proved a veritable bonanza, which has now given out. No firms or individuals will suffer to any extent. I cannot give a list of those to whom my uncle is in debt, but the total will not amount to over $200,000, all of which I hope and think can be paid from his property. There are three men who collectively owe him $200,000 for money loaned, and one of these, who owes him over $50,000, called on him today to say that within three months the loan would be paid off. There are other loans aggregating a considerable amount due from parties who, while at present unable to pay up, can and will do so if allowed a little time to arrange their affairs." Mr. Guion further stated that the loan due the Bank of the Republic, the amount of which he declined to state, was fully secured by good collaterals.

A New National Bank at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Within the next two weeks another National bank will be opened here. It will be called the Union National Bank, located on Superior street, and with a capital of $1,000,000. Half is already paid in. Mr. M. A. Hanna, one of the most prominent of Cleveland business-men, will be President, and S. T. Everett, who was compelled to withdraw from Everett, Weddell & Co. and the National Bank of Commerce on account of speculative losses, which were afterwards made good, will be Vice-President and Cashier.

Other Business Troubles.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The *Pioneer-Press* says: "It is said that the firm of W. Yerxa & Co., general dealers, probably the largest in Fargo, recently learned that their liabilities footed up $150,000; that they showed their creditors assets of $125,000 net, exclusive of all debts; that the creditors unanimously agreed to grant extensions ranging from sixty days to fifteen months; and that all creditors whose claims were less than $200 were paid in cash.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A. F. Pickard & Co., furniture dealers, of Lockport, have assigned. The liabilities are $15,000, the assets $8,000; preferred creditors, $6,000.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The manufacturers of the State will hold an indignation meeting here tomorrow to protest against the bill pending in the Maryland Legislature to create the Eight-Hour law and prohibit the employment of children under 10 years of age in factories. One shoe-manufacturer doing a business of a million a year declares that if the eight-hour system is introduced he will remove his factory to Alexandria, Va.

The Bricklayers' International Union, which has just closed a session of several days, voted to urged the passage of the pending bill in Congress to prevent the importation of alien labor.

A PANIC IN CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—During 9 o'clock mass at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo a woman fainted. Several persons rushed to her assistance. The cry of fire followed, and a large number of persons in the rear of the church and galleries rushed for the doors, causing a panic, which was increased by the arrival of fire apparatus. Several women fainted, and a valuable stained-glass window was demolished by a man jumping through it to the street.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A Will Construed by the Illinois Supreme Court—The Hennepin Canal.

An Iowa Merchant Robbed of Nearly Eight Thousand Dollars—Galena's New Wealth.

Fort Wayne Returns to the Solar Time Standard—Forgery Discovered—The Meade Case.

ILLINOIS.

A CELEBRATED SUIT DECIDED.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The case of Cheney against Teese, involving the construction of Dr. Darcy's will, was today decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois in favor of Cheney and children, reversing the opinion of the Circuit Court giving exclusive use during her life of 6,000 acres of land in Christian County, with an annual rent income of over $12,000, to Mrs. Judge Teese, of Newark, N. J., sister of the late Mrs. Judge Cheney, of this city. The effect of this decision is a denial of right of survivorship under which Mrs. Teese claimed all the land. The claim of Teese was under the old English law, whereby property held by joint owners went to the survivor at the death of the other.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The following licenses of incorporation were issued by the Secretary of State today: The Mt. Pulaski Coal & Mining Company of Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; capital, $50,000; incorporators, B. F. Fox, J. C. Lamb, and B. C. Winston. The Chicago & Cook County Building & Loan Association; capital, $3,000,000; incorporators, R. S. Iles, C. G. Davis, I. C. McLachlan, Thomas Swartwont, and M. Schlesinger.

INSURANCE CHANGE.

The Western Fire, Marine & Plate-Glass Insurance Company of Chicago received a certificate changing its name to the Western Insurance Company and increasing its capital stock to $200,000.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Iron pyrites are found here to a considerable extent in some of the mines, which are utilized in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. One hundred thousand pounds of this ore has just been shipped to Knoxville, Tenn. Heretofore the pyrites have been regarded as worthless, and thousands of tons have been thrown away. One mine alone produces 150,000 pounds per annum.

A SALOONKEEPER SUED FOR DAMAGES.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Suit has been commenced against Fred Kinzle, a saloonkeeper, to recover $5,000 damages for selling liquor to Charles Stewart, who started home drunk, fell by the wayside, and was so badly frozen that his life is despaired of.

A MAN-SLAYER RELEASED ON BAIL.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—John T. Walton, who shot and killed Henry Zerchler at Beardstown Christmas Eve, was yesterday released on bail of $5,000.

IOWA.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Senator J. K. Graves, of the Iowa Legislature, informed your reporter today that a bill will be introduced shortly in the Legislature by ex-Gov. Merrill opposing the route of the Hennepin Canal from Rock Island and advocating the Meredosia route. The members from this county will support the bill, which it is believed will be carried.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

ALBIA, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The safe of David Maiken, a merchant at Iconium, in this county, was broken open night before last and $7,800 in cash taken. The unknown burglar was tracked yesterday to Tyrone Station, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he is supposed to have taken a train.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

OKUK, Ia., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The suicide of Miss Emily C. Hewitt this morning created a decided sensation. She was a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Her home was near Philadelphia. For several months she has been visiting her sister, who is the wife of C. M. Bennett, of the United States Corps of Engineers, and now temporarily in charge of the canal here. A revolver was used, and death was instantaneous. She left a note saying that the act had been contemplated for four years, and she could resist no longer.

DAKOTA.

A FORGERY UNEARTHED.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—E. M. Raworth, now a wholesale groceryman here, but formerly of Chicago, yesterday received a forged draft for $250, purporting to be made in Cincinnati by himself. Payment was refused, and telegraphic investigation seemed to show that it was drawn by one Charles J. Pitkin, who was in Mr. Raworth's employ about a week, and was then paid and discharged. The Cincinnati bank is the loser by the transaction.

WISCONSIN.

THE MEADE MURDER CASE.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The jury in the Vandecar-Meade murder case were charged this noon, and up to this evening have not returned a verdict.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Joseph Ernst was yesterday shot twice in the head by a young man named John Binder. Ernst had been living with Mrs. Binder in the Town of Harrisburg, and yesterday a dispute arose between the son and Ernst about the disposal of some property, which resulted in the affray.

INDIANA.

CENTRAL TIME ABANDONED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—It was decided by the County Commissioners yesterday to turn the court-house and all other county clocks to solar time, or twenty-eight minutes slower than central time, which was done today. Schools tomorrow will commence on that time and all business houses in the city will go back to the old system.

STABBING AFFRAY.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A serious stabbing affray occurred at Bedford, Ky., yesterday, the participants being Judge Perry Gillum and a young man named Hackney. Hackney cut Gillum badly across the stomach.

USING A BURGLAR.

Inspector Thorne, of the New York police, related at headquarters the other night the following story:

A lady living in a large brown-stone house just off of Fifth avenue was in her home one night last week with an invalid mother in her charge and nobody but a woman servant to assist her. All the men had gone off to a ball. Just before 11 o'clock the sick woman became worse. The daughter was alarmed, and went to ring the bell, intending to send the servant for a particular kind of medicine. The girl appeared just at this moment, and, in a terrified voice, informed her mistress that there was a burglar in the basement.

"It is just what I want," said the mistress, "a man to send for medicine."

She went down to the basement and encountered a burly negro in a room in the basement.

"Come out!" she said in an imperative tone. The negro, who had been a slave, instinctively listened to the tone of authority and obeyed. He took the order for the prescription, had it filled, and returned with the medicine and change.

A SOUTHERN NEGRO'S PRAYER.

Dayton *Herald:* "One of the most remarkable and original prayers I ever heard," said a gentleman to a *Herald* reporter last evening, "was just after the War closed, and I was taking a run down through Georgia in hope of finding a desirable cotton plantation. One bright summer night found me at the cabin of an old negro, who had once been a slave, but who located on the old plan, after the War, and was his own master. He gladly welcomed me to his humble abode, and to such bed and board as he could provide.

"Supper over, and a most excellent one too, the old man regaled me with stories of plantation life until his son, a good chunk of a boy, came home from a neighbor's. Before retiring the old man asked me to read a chapter in the Bible, when he would pray. He said he couldn't read, but was powerful in exhortin' and prayer. After reading a chapter from Job and part of a Psalm we knelt down, and the sable brother let his soul flow out to God. Even in the uncouth language of the old slave every word was sublime, and seemed as coming from one inspired. I remember one passage remarkable for its beauty and unapproachable as a figure. Said he: 'If I had de wings ob a dove I'd mount de golden steps to de New Jerusalem, and dip my fingers in de blood ob de Lamb and write de word Redemption on de blue vault ob Heaven!' He prayed for the President of the United States, all his Cabinet, the army, the navy, the Governors of all the States, for me, his guest, for his neighbors, for absent children, for himself and family. He asked forgiveness for many sins and thanked the Lord for many blessings.

"Well, I began to get tired. I had rested my knees the best I could, but wanted to sit up badly, and at the same time did not want to give offence to my host. The boy reclined next to me with his head in the chair, sound asleep. Touching him gently I whispered: 'About how soon will your father get through?' 'Hes he got to de place whar Moses crossed de Red Sea?' Being assured that said point had not yet been reached, the boy yawned and continued: 'Well, when he gets to whar Moses crossed de Red Sea he's jist half done,' and he relapsed into unconsciousness."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Judge Forrester's Obsequies.

A large number of friends and brother attorneys gathered at his late residence, No. 3623 Ellis Park, yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services of Judge R. H. Forrester. The Rev. John H. Worcester, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, of which the Judge was for many years a member, officiated, and Judge Tuley, Judge Wallace, Mr. G. W. Hoffman, Mr. John W. Horton, Judge Rogers, and M. W. Fuller were the pall-bearers. At the conclusion of the services at the residence the remains were taken to Graceland. The floral offerings, while not numerous, were elaborate and beautiful. The most noticeable, sent by the managers of the Woman's Hospital, was a floral archway in which was placed a floral Bible opened as a gate. A very handsome helmet made of tea-roses and carnations was sent by a number of legal friends.

Prof. Edward Fontaine.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Edward Fontaine died yesterday at his residence in Hinds County, Mississippi.

[The deceased was a Virginian, and a descendant of Patrick Henry. He graduated at West Point and became a civil engineer. He went early to Texas, and was Secretary of the Republic when Lamar was President. He wrote many works of a scientific character. Dom Pedro some years ago invited the Professor to take up his residence in Brazil. For some years Prof. Fontaine superintended important engineering works in Texas and elsewhere, but for the last ten years had devoted himself to the Episcopal Church.]

The Remains of Nathan Gest on Their Way Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A delegation of William College students accompanied the body of Nathan Gest, of Rock Island, who was killed at Williamstown while coasting, to the West. Services were held over the body, and afterwards there was a memorial gathering, at which the Rev. J. H. Dennison, the college pastor, ex-President Hopkins, Prof. Safford, and President Carter spoke.

Judge John Randolph Bell.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—This forenoon Judge John Randolph Bell died at his home near this city, aged 65.

[Judge Bell was a native of Ohio, and had held several offices of trust and honor.]

Dr. M. M. Lewis.

ALEXANDER, Va., Jan. 20.—Dr. M. M. Lewis, a prominent physician, died last night, aged 59.

[During the War he was Division Surgeon in the Confederate army.]

LEIGH SMITH.

The Explorer Preparing for Another Voyage to Franz Josef Land.

New York *Times:* Mr. Francis Rust says that Leigh Smith intends to resume his Arctic researches on the coast of Franz Josef Land as soon as he is able to procure another steamer and fit it out. Mr. Rust, who recently arrived in this city, was a member of the Dutch Scientific expedition, whose ship, the Varna, sank in the Kara Sea last spring.

"I met Leigh Smith," said Mr. Rust yesterday, "in the Matotshkin Straits, Nova Zembla, just after he had been rescued, in 1882. I think he is the most enthusiastic explorer I ever saw. The previous fall his vessel, the steamship Eira, had been crushed in the ice near coast of Franz Josef Land. Mr. Smith and his crew had lived all winter in an ice-hut on a diet of bear meat, seals, and walruses. And yet, when I saw him, just after he had reached friends and safety, he was fully resolved to go back to his favorit work among the Northern ice-fields as soon as an opportunity offered."

"How old a man is Mr. Smith?" asked the reporter.

"He is about 60 years old," said Mr. Rust. "He is very fond of sport and adventure. I think the fact is not generally known, even among those who have read much about him, that he has sunk almost his entire fortune in his Arctic explorations. He is now comparatively a poor man. All the expenses of his numerous voyages were defrayed by himself, and each of them cost many thousands of dollars."

"How does he expect to raise the means necessary to continue his work?"

"He told me that he hoped to get money from his wealthy relatives to continue his researches in Franz Josef Land, which he believed he would have been able to complete in the Eira if she had not met with disaster. Some of his relatives are very wealthy, and a cousin of his contributed $30,000 toward the relief expedition that was sent out to search for him."

"What important work has Mr. Smith accomplished in the north?"

"Well, he has explored the entire southern coast line of Franz Josef Land, with its outlying islands, a distance of 110 miles, has ascertained that the west coast trends for an unknown distance in a northwest direction, and his studies of the icebergs and glaciers indicate that Franz Josef Land is of vast extent. He has thoroughly explored the Barents Sea, and has added more than any other explorer to our knowledge of the east coast of Spitzbergen, which, like the east coast of Greenland, is generally inaccessible on account of the ice."

Mr. Rust said that the Russian Admiralty charts of Nova Zembla and the Kara Sea were untrustworthy. They were compiled from observations made not later than 1824, and as they contained many inaccuracies the difficulties of navigation in these regions were greatly increased. Prof. Nordenskjöld corrected a good many errors. One reason for the inaccurate charts is the great difficulty of making observations in that region. Heavy fogs prevail there very often, and even when it is clear weather it is difficult to get a horizon for scientific purposes.

"Wealthy English sportsmen," continued Mr. Rust, "are beginning to pay considerable attention to the fine opportunities for sport in Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. Yachting trips along the west coast of Nova Zembla are made every year now as far north as the Matotshkin Straits, and sometimes further. Last year Sir Harry Gore Booth, a great sportsman, who has twice visited Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, went north in his little schooner Kara, and shot reindeer on both the Nova Zembian Islands, along the Matotshkin Straits. This sport requires a great deal of skill and patience, as the reindeer, which go in small herds of eight or ten animals, are exceedingly shy. They are very fleet, and their timidity is rather surprising, considering that nothing else lives on Nova Zembla excepting ducks and gulls. The flesh of the wild reindeer is far superior to that of the tame deer owned by the Samoyeds on the mainland at the south end of Nova Zembla."

THE MAYBEE MURDERS.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 20.—Edmund Tappan, charged with the murder of the Maybee women, has made a supplementary confession, in which it is said he acknowledged that he and not his brother John committed the crime, and indicated where the property stolen from Maybee's was hidden.

A THEATRICAL TROUPE DISBANDED.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—The Richard Mansfield company, playing "A Parisian Romance" at the Grand Opera-House, has disbanded, Mr. Mansfield paying the salaries of the members of the company. He goes to St. Louis to attend law-suits brought there a week ago.

AGES OF TREES.

The following ages have, on the authority of skilled arboriculturists, been attained by trees: Yew, 3,200 years; schubertia, 3,000; cedar, 2,000; oak, 1,500; spruce, 1,200; lime, 1,100; Oriental plane, 1,000; walnut, 900; olive and cypress, 800; orange, 630; maple, 500; elm, 360.

A MISSOURI POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The post-office at Louisiana, Mo., was robbed last night of $300 worth of postage-stamps and registered-letters and other valuables. The safe in the office was blown open.

Coughs, colds, and sore-throat yield readily to B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops.

UTAH TERRITORY.

A Partial Reform Effected by the Workings of the Edmunds Bill.

The Legislature Chosen Under That Law, However, Loyal Only to Mormonism.

Gov. Murray's Message—Freights Cheapened by a Railroad War—Mining Prospects.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Jan. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—Sessions of the Utah Legislature are held biennially, and this law-making body is composed of twelve members in the Council and twenty-four in the House of Representatives. The Legislature now in session convened Monday, Jan. 14. Brigham Young years ago boasted that he would "cram polygamy down the throats of Congress," and ever since then the Mormon priesthood have labored with that end in view; hence the Legislatures of the past were composed largely of men in the practice of polygamy. Of the thirty-six members at the session two years ago twenty-eight openly practiced the leading tenet of the church which has for its chief corner-stone the doctrine of plural marriage. Soon afterward the Edmunds bill became law, and it has effected a partial reform by the disfranchisement of polygamists; a monogamic Legislature was elected last August. At least, it is not known that any member practices polygamy, but it is known that each and every one advocate the doctrine and look upon it as the most important tenet of the church.

AS DISLOYAL AS EVER.

The country has been looking to this Legislature for some act which would place the affairs of Utah in harmony with the Government of the United States, but this I deem a vain hope. The personnel of the two Houses is not such as to warrant the hope of much that is loyal to the Government at their hands. It is true that there is in these bodies a preponderance of young men who have not figured very largely in church matters; but it is equally true that these are ready to do the bidding of the priesthood, which governs all spiritual and temporal affairs of the Mormon Church and has a firm grasp upon all Territorial, county, city, and other public secular matters. In the days of American slavery many of the most enthusiastic fireeaters never held man as a chattel, but were themselves the subservient tools of slave-owners. So it is today with many Mormons in Utah. They have been drilled from infancy to believe in polygamy and the power of priesthood as of divine bestowal, and, while not entering into plural marriage, hold themselves in readiness to obey the counsel of the priesthood in all things. With this idea of the situation in view, people in the East should not expect any radical change in Utah affairs at the hands of a Legislature, although it be a monogamous one, elected under the Edmunds law and in the manner elections are conducted in this Territory.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

A little insight into elections here is not out of place at this time. The Mormon Church, under the name of People's party, poll about four-fifths of the vote, and hence an election follows a nomination. Persons are nominated through the routine of primaries and conventions after the heads of the church have designated who are to fill the offices, and the people are made to believe that they are the ones who do all the selecting of candidates. The cunning manner in which this machinery is operated shows the manipulaters to be experts in shrewdness, while the organization is as perfect as ever existed. No banditti was ever as perfect in its modes as is the Church of Latter-Day Saints in Utah. While the polygamists were counted in the selection of the present Legislature, the assembling of that body was a signal for their presence, and we find them dovetailed in between members, or else holding conversations with them in the ante-rooms and other places.

GOV. MURRAY'S MESSAGE.

Tuesday, the 15th, his Excellency Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah, appeared before the Legislature in joint session and read his message to a large audience, listening with the closest attention. His message is a lengthy document on Utah affairs and pointing out needed reforms. After reviewing past history he spoke of the Edmunds law:

By this law many thousand citizens were denied the exercise of political privileges heretofore enjoyed by them; the election machinery of the Territory was suspended, and the powers and privileges exercised by citizens of the Territory were delegated to other hands. This legislation was the warning voice of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States. The men who see in the Government, or in those who may differ from them, only an enemy are unwise. Such counsel followed to its conclusion means alienation.

The present condition of affairs cannot longer continue in safety, either to the United States or the great body of the people of Utah. I know the difficulties in the way of many good people, and in sympathy appreciate them. If in my power I would relieve them from their entanglements, their burdens, and their disabilities, but "constitutional morality" must prevail or the Nation must fall. The greatest good to the greatest number is the true rule of action. May we not in the broadest charity to all of us alike apply this rule, and together lift Utah from the position now occupied by her before the world as "a thing apart," and place her in accord with the country in every particular demanded by lofty patriotism and unfaltering obedience to constitutional law?

The Governor then makes his recommendations of what laws are needed to be enacted, what should be repealed, and places the entire interests of the people and Territory so clearly before the Legislature that that law-making power need not err unless they so desire.

A NEWSPAPER'S ESTIMATE OF THE MESSAGE.

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, which has done so much in the cause of Americanism in Utah, in its editorial today on the message says:

A ringing, first-class State paper is the Governor's message. It is the most brilliant, incisive paper ever read to a Utah Legislature; its argument is unanswerable; its diction is splendid; its tone is admirable; its taste perfect. It points out to the men who have been called upon to make laws for this people the clear line of their duty. No pettifogging, no specious plea, no double entendre can turn aside the irresistible force of its logic or shake the truth of its premises, and by it the Legislature is put to the direct test as to whether it will place the Territory under the laws or whether it will, imitating its predecessors, confine its efforts to trying to uprear new safeguards around the unlawful and treasonable structure which in superstitious hate was upreared here years ago, and under the shadow of which the Territory has drooped ever since. Beyond that the message rings out a trumpet-call to the country, making clear to the Nation that the men here who have been calling for justice to be done to Utah have been making a patriotic call, and that those who impeach their motives have been making a most ungrateful return for honest services unselfishly rendered. We commend the message to the people of Utah; we commend it to the careful thought of the whole people of the United States.

A FREIGHT WAR.

Salt Lake is about 1,200 miles west of the Missouri River via Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo. Ever since the completion of the Union Pacific until three months ago freight rates from Missouri River points to Salt Lake ranged from $3 to $1.25 per 100 pounds. The Denver & Rio Grande, with its allies, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Pueblo and Denver, Colo., eastward, becoming competitors some months ago with the Union Pacific for Utah trade, brought on a freight war. Cuts in rates were made soon after the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande last May, but it was not until November that a general break-down came and gave us a 25-cent rate, with abolishment of all classifications, from Missouri River points to Utah. The effect has been to fill the country with goods of all classes. Merchants have overstocked to such an extent that failures are feared. A few days ago all were jubilant over a restoration of old rates, but when the time came—Jan. 15—it was countermanded, and the 25-cent rate prevails, and no one can tell what the end will be. Grain is brought here from Nebraska at such low figures as to drive all local products out of the market, and farmers and their merchants suffer thereby. This is the dark side of the picture.

MINING INTERESTS.

On the reverse, our mining industries have a more hopeful outlook than ever. Most of the old camps are developing new bodies of ore, while the discovery of new districts gives much promise for the coming season. The latest discovery is that in a new district near the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway at Lower Crossing, in Emery County, southeast of this city 160 miles. The discovery of silver and copper ores there three weeks ago has already caused a stampede. New concentrating machinery, being largely adapted for concentrating low-grade ores, enables the profitable working of many properties heretofore worthless, and this system is effecting a revolution in mining throughout the West. The last year witnessed the erection of many such mills in Utah and Idaho. Even old dumps and piles of tailings are being concentrated at great profit. Although Utah fell a little short last year in her output of bullion compared with 1882, the showing was a good one, and our mines are now in condition to make a much better exhibit in 1884.

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PAYNE AND MONOPOLY.

Leaf from the Congressional Record of the Ohio Senator-Elect.

Actions Speak Louder than Words—The Standard Oil Company Protected Against Mr. Hopkins.

An Elegant Old Gentleman's Way—Great Hopes for the Young Democracy under Its New Leadership.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—[New York Herald.]—The recent election of Mr. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, O., by the Legislature of that State to succeed Mr. George H. Pendleton in the United States Senate March 4, 1885, and the frequent allusions to the Standard Oil Company in connection with the choice of Mr. Payne for the Senate, recalls to Democratic Congressman James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, an incident in his legislative experience which, he says, occurred at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress in the month of May, 1876, when, as now, he was the Representative of Pittsburg in the House, and Mr. Payne represented the Cleveland district, both having been elected by large Democratic majorities.

In conversation with your correspondent this afternoon Mr. Hopkins said: "I see by the report in today's *Herald* of the speech made by Senator-elect Payne at the banquet given by him at Columbus last night to the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature that he is not in favor of fostering monopolies. I am glad to know that he has reformed, for in the Forty-fourth Congress his action certainly tended to foster the most odious and infamous monopoly that ever existed in America."

REFERENCE TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

"Do you refer to the Standard Oil Company, about which so much has been said in connection with Mr. Payne's election to the Senate?" was asked.

Mr. Hopkins adjusted his glasses, and, with a smile peculiar to him when he sees fun ahead, replied: "That is exactly what I refer to, and I am not likely to forget it either as long as I represent the people of the City of Pittsburg. It was well known in 1876 and in previous years to the business-men of Pittsburg and to its citizens generally, as well as to the people of other cities in our State, that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company discriminated against Pittsburg and other points in carrying freight. Especially was this known to be true for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company. The question was to us one of vital importance and I had given it the most careful consideration. The Forty-fourth Congress, with its large Democratic majority, it was supposed would pay some attention to the monopolies fostered by the unbroken reign of the Republican party, and so the question of inter-State commerce came before that Congress as one of the greatest problems to be solved by legislation. Petitions upon petitions were sent to the House setting forth that leading railroads had combined for the purpose of controlling inter-State traffic, making the most unjust discriminations and thereby crippling industries and threatening them with extreme prostration."

MR. HOPKINS' RESOLUTION.

"The 16th day of May, 1876," continued Mr. Hopkins, "I rose in my place in the House, as the *Congressional Record* will show, and asked unanimous consent to offer for adoption at that time a resolution which I believed briefly expressed the substance of the numerous petitions then before the House. This resolution provided for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the many allegations therein set forth. If adopted I was confident this would prepare the way for the passage of a bill, which I had carefully drawn, to regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers.

"Let me refresh my memory," continued Mr. Hopkins, "so as to make my statement the more explicit by referring to the *Congressional Record* of that session. Here it is on page 3,104 of the *Record* for May, 1876: I will read you the resolution:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain of the leading railroads engaged in inter-State commerce and in commerce from the inland States to the seaboard for exportation have combined for the purpose of controlling said traffic and have made and continue to make unjust discriminations in the carrying of such freights, whereby many industries are crippled and threatened with extreme prostration; and whereas numerous petitions have been presented during the present session of Congress praying for the passage of an act to regulate such commerce and to prohibit such discriminations; now, therefore, in order that Congress may be fully advised of the truth and extent of such alleged combination and of the effect thereof, and of the most complete remedy therefor, be it

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to investigate the allegations aforesaid, and report by bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE OBJECTION.

"You will see," said Mr. Hopkins, who still pointed to the printed record, "that there is nothing in that resolution calculated to excite opposition from any fair-minded man, much less from one of a majority elected by the people to stay the increasing power of great monopolies and regulate by proper legislation the matter of inter-State commerce. I had not expected objection, at least not from a Democrat. If required unanimous consent, as I well knew, to bring the resolution before the House, and of course a single objection would be fatal to it. My seat was on the extreme right of the Speaker, in the outer row and near the east entrance to the hall. There was some intervening business between the reading of my resolution and the announcement by the Speaker that the question recurred on my motion that the resolution should be adopted. Instantly I heard the fatal words, 'I object.' There, on the other side of the chamber, stood a venerable-looking gentleman, wearing gold-bowed spectacles, and whose exterior indicated one of eminent respectability. His seat, like mine, was in the outside row, but so far beyond the main aisle that from the locality I thought he must be a Republican. In that Congress, as is the present one, the Democratic majority was so large that many of our brethren had to select seats on the so-called Republican side. The elderly gentleman, who still stood at his desk, was comparatively a stranger to me, though I presently recognized him as having been introduced as a fellow-Democrat."

THE OBJECTOR.

"And the objector was?" asked your correspondent.

"The *Congressional Record* will disclose that it was Mr. Payne."

"Mr. Payne, of Ohio?"

"Yes; Mr. Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, who said, or is reported as saying, last night that he was against special protection that favors monopolies. There it stands in cold type:

Mr. Payne—I object.

"As I said before, I did not know the gentleman very well and was surprised to hear that any one objected. I then tried to make the point that the objection came too late, but the Speaker said he had not asked for objections, as he was obliged to do under the rules, and, of course, decided against me. My colleague, Mr. Alexander G. Cochrane, of Allegheny City, appealed to Mr. Payne to withdraw his objection, allow the resolution to be adopted, and the committee asked for appointed. He said it was an important matter and should be inquired into at once. You will see what followed. Here is the record, and it says:

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Ohio withdraw his objection?
Mr. Payne—I do not.
The Speaker—The resolution is not before the House.

"The elegant gentleman who had objected and who was called a Democrat," said Mr. Hopkins, "it seemed to me, had properly chosen a seat among the Republicans. Was I mortified? Of course I was, and the more so when I knew that one of our own party had stopped the adoption of the resolution.

MORE OF THE ESTIMABLE OHIO GENTLEMAN.

"The following Monday, May 22, I again attempted to bring the matter before the House. In the meantime I had made the acquaintance of the estimable gentleman from Ohio whose objection had ruled my resolution out. I did not know of his connection with the Standard Oil Company directly or indirectly. He did not say Standard Oil Company once, but did say something about the Southern Canada railroads having advantages in cutting freight rates against which the railroads along the lake shore and their connecting links could not compete. He said what he objected to in my resolution was the creation of a special committee; but if I would again offer it and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce he would not object. I thought perhaps that there was something reasonable in his objection. A special committee would probably involve a clerk, which would be an expense. He looked to me, this fine old Ohio gentleman with his silvery locks, so like a frugal Democrat, who had great confidence in the regular order of established committees and did not want the country to be taxed for clerks attending to the business of special committees. I say he so impressed me that, as the record will show, I adopted his suggestion, preserving, however, the original preamble with all of its allegations. Under his subtle influence the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to investigate the allegations aforesaid and report by bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers.

"As the wording implies, it was appended to the original preamble, with all of its allegations. Under the fatherly protection of Mr. Payne, and his promise not to again object, I got the floor near the close of the day May 22, and again asked for the suspension of the rules and the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Kehr, a member from Missouri, of whom I had never before heard, nor, indeed, since that time, objected," continued Mr. Hopkins. "He was a member of the Commerce Committee, and probably did not want extra work imposed on the committee. The record says:

Mr. Hopkins—I did not suppose there would be any objection to the resolution. A few days ago I offered it in a somewhat different form, calling for the appointment of a select committee. At the instance of the gentleman, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, who then objected to it, I have modified the resolution so as to refer this inquiry to one of the regular committees. In this form I did not anticipate any objection.

Mr. Charles Foster, of Ohio, said there might not be any, and motion to suspend the rules revealed that a quorum had not voted.

"Mr. Kehr continued his objection when Mr. James Wilson, of Iowa, said if this resolution was not allowed to go through he would surely object to unanimous consent being given again during the session, and so two days after the resolution was adopted. After the usual delay in getting the resolution engrossed it was referred to the Committee on Commerce, then composed of eleven members.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

"Mr. Reagan was a member, and, by the way, as zealous for an inter-State commerce bill as he is now. He is the only one of the old committee now in Congress. The Chairman was Mr. Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, subsequently Senator from that State, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Allen Carpenter. The committee examined a number of witnesses, by whom was proven all that was alleged in the preamble to my resolution. Mr. Camden, not then a Senator from West Virginia, but connected with the Standard Oil Company, was always present in the committee-room, occupying a seat near his West Virginia representative, the Chairman of the committee. The evidence, as I say, lead up to an issue, and Mr. Cassatt, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was summoned, and testified that the company did make special agreements. When asked to state with whom and upon what terms they were made he declined to answer unless the committee said he must. Thereupon the Chairman and Mr. Hereford said the committee would decide that question, and that Mr. Cassatt should be present at the next meeting. When the time came I repaired to the committee-room, and found ex-Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, solicitor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in attendance. He said to me that he came in obedience to a letter from Chairman Hereford to make an argument on the question whether Vice-President Cassatt should be required to answer the question with whom special contracts were made by the company in carrying freight over its lines into other States. Mr. Scott made an elaborate argument to the effect that Mr. Cassatt should not be required to discuss the business of the company, and that the committee had no jurisdiction to enforce an answer. I replied, combatting his argument and the position he assumed. Mr. Hereford said the committee would consider the matter and in a short time announce their decision; that Mr. Cassatt might return home to await that decision, with the understanding that he should return when required by the committee. I think this was in the latter part of June. Congress, you will remember, continued in session until the 15th of August, without the committee having reached, or at least announced, any decision, and the entire next session passed without any decision being made. As the whole investigation hinged upon the decision of the committee, no further attempt was made to secure witnesses who, by simply declining to answer, could defeat the object of the resolution, and so prevent any investigation of the abuses complained of. The failure of the Committee on Commerce to make the desired investigation seemed to indicate conclusively the reason. Mr. Payne was willing to have that committee pretend to investigate, rather than a special committee, which would certainly have made a thorough investigation."

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TESTIMONY.

"Have you ever referred to the testimony that was taken by which your allegations were sustained?"

"I have never been able to since shortly after the testimony was taken. Upon application to the clerk of the committee I learned that the testimony had been misplaced, taken away, or at all events could not be found, and never since have I been able to find it. Judge Reagan, who was a stanch friend of the bill and very earnest for the investigation, and who at the time was a member of the committee, told me that the testimony had been stolen."

In conclusion Mr. Hopkins said: "I do not mean to reflect upon Mr. Payne, who is a very estimable and innocent-looking old gentleman, who, I understand, will hereafter represent the young Democracy of Ohio in the Senate. He may not have known that the Committee on Commerce would be controlled by interests adverse to a thorough investigation when he persuaded me to let that committee conduct the investigation which was so important to the people of Western Pennsylvania. I recall all the circumstances with a painful regret. The blandishments of this new leader of the young Democracy were successfully practiced upon me eight years or nearly eight years ago. He goes now to receive his reward in that other branch of our National Legislature, where he will find, no doubt, a congenial friend and companion in Senator Camden, who, as the senior representative of the Standard Oil Company in that body, will gladly welcome as his junior the champion of the young Democracy of Ohio. In their hands the interests of the company will be safe."

DAKOTA'S GOVERNOR.

Peculiar Practices in the Organization of Counties—Pertinent Questions for Mr. Ordway's Consideration.

MITCHELL, Dak., Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer came to Dakota a few months ago to make it his home and was surprised to find on every hand abuse and condemnation of Gov. N. G. Ordway, as evidenced by the press of every part of the Territory. Being in a line of business which brought me in contact with the citizens of the south half of the Territory as far north as Aberdeen, I made it a point to investigate the subject for myself, and the result of such investigation has been to convince me that there is certainly some ground for the universal expression against the Governor. His most grievous misdemeanor, so far as the interests of the people are concerned, is an inexcusable delay in the organization of new counties; and, while he has shrewdly avoided acting in these matters so as to compromise himself directly, he is connected by a strong chain of circumstance with methods that, to say the least, are of questionable integrity. It the last six or eight months the counties of Hyde, Faulk, Potter, Roberts, and one or two others have been organized, in each case petitions in accordance with the law having been presented to the Governor several months before he took any action on them, though it must have been patent to him that the interests of the settlers were suffering seriously by the delay. In all of these counties the Governor's method seems to have been to issue the commissions, deliver them to a third party—usually his son, George L. Ordway—who held them all the way from one to three months before putting them in the hands of the parties for whom they were intended; and in two cases commissions have been revoked after having been put on record as issued and placed in the hands of the third party for delivery. This latter proceeding has resulted in a double set of officers and much consequent litigation, the law being very clear on the point that a Commissioner is legally constituted after his appointment is a matter of record, even though he may never receive his commission in the usual form. In other cases persons have been appointed as Commissioners who were not residents of the counties wherein they were commissioned, but who were well known to be in close and intimate relation with Gov. Ordway. An instance in point was in Hand County, where the Governor's private secretary at the time, one F. G. Wilkins, was sent as Commissioner a year ago, and another is in Potter County, where one Kretchmer, editor of the Pierre *Journal*, in Hughes County (one of the half-dozen Ordway papers in South Dakota), now holds an appointment, which, by the way, is being contested on quo-warranto proceedings.

I give you this brief outline, based on facts susceptible of the strongest proof, to indicate some of the grounds of complaint against Gov. Ordway, who published interviews abusing without stint the people of Dakota as corrupt and bent only on dishonest speculation, and who holds himself up as the object of attack because he is the one honest man in this Sodom and Gomorrah. To a man up a tree, one or two conundrums present themselves in connection with the organization of new counties by the Governor.

Why should he delay action when the residents of a county have complied with the law as to petition and by recommending certain men to him take all the responsibility upon themselves?

Why must some close friend of the Governor invariably be found in the new counties acting as his agent and dictating terms as to the location of the county-seat before any appointment of Commissioners is made?

Why in every case are the commissions sent to a third party, either a relative or confidential friend of the Governor, and held from delivery by him all the way from one to six months, while the people of the county are left in ignorance of their organization?

If THE TRIBUNE, which has a host of friends in South Dakota, wants further information on this subject I am prepared to go further into detail and show by facts and figures more compromising transactions than these to which I have referred in general terms. DAKOTAN.

EASTERN SAVINGS-BANKS.

The Confidence Those in Connecticut Have in Western Securities—The List of Investments.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—An examination of the annual report of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut just presented to the Legislature reveals some interesting figures proving the confidence with which the best classes of Western securities are regarded in the financial circles of New England. The banks are the most conservative of investors, and the savings-banks most conservative of all. Of the eighty-four in the State, forty-three are paying only 4 per cent, fourteen 4½, and seventeen only 5 per cent on deposits. Of their $92,000,000 of deposits, $10,038,674 is invested in railroad stocks and bonds, and of this sum $4,023,102 represents the value of the investments in bonds of Western roads, or nearly one-half of the whole amount in that class of investments. The law does not permit investment in any excepting first-mortgage bonds of railroad companies in certain States, "which have paid dividends of not less than 5 per cent per annum regularly on their entire capital stock for a period of five years next previous to the purchase of such bonds." The bonds held, as will be seen by reference to the table below, were held at the date of the bank statements Oct. 1, 1883, as worth $640,912 more than par value. With two exceptions the rating is above par—one road at par, and the Cleveland, Columbus & Central Indiana at less. The New Haven Savings Bank has $100,000 of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s, $150,000 of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, and $150,000 of Little Miami 5s. The Norwich Savings Society holds $150,000 of St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago 7s, $150,000 of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, and $100,000 of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s. The Society for Savings in Hartford, the largest and most conservative bank in the State, with 28,000 depositors and $10,000,000 of deposits, holds $280,000 of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s.

The investments of the banks in State, town, city, and corporation bonds aggregate $13,835,000. Of this figure $4,885,889 is invested in Western securities, or fully one-third. Other Western city securities would undoubtedly be taken, in view of their value, high interest, lack of good investments here, were it not for the restrictive law. This limits the purchase of "Western securities" to stocks and bonds only of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, or Nebraska, or the Cities of Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. However, the banks appear to have bought the bonds of only one Western State—Missouri—and the small investment in Cook County bonds appears to have been under some previous law. Of the $92,000,000 of deposits, $8,819,971 is invested in Western securities—a good showing of confidence. The following is the list compiled from the Commissioners' report:

STATE BONDS.

	Par.	Market val.
Missouri 6s	$ 80,000	$ 84,280

COUNTY BONDS.

	Par.	Market val.
Cook County, Ill.	$ 4,000	$ 4,680

CITY BONDS.

	Par.	Market val.
Beloit, Wis., 6s	$ 1,500	$ 1,500
Chicago 6s	126,000	144,781
Chicago 7s	398,000	476,290
Cincinnati 5s	179,000	203,130
Cincinnati 6s	609,000	729,349
Cincinnati 7s	100,000	125,165
Cincinnati 7 3-10s	818,000	1,039,439
Cleveland 4s	361,000	368,135
Cleveland 5s	250,000	271,250
Cleveland 6s	241,000	260,070
Cleveland 7s	17,000	20,207
Columbus 4s	123,000	125,460
Columbus 6s	58,000	63,091
Dayton 6s	15,200	16,112
Dayton 7s	2,000	2,160
Dayton 8s	46,000	53,265
Detroit 7s	29,000	45,295
Milwaukee 5s	3,500	3,530
Milwaukee 7s	209,000	260,150
Minneapolis 8s	2,000	2,600
Springfield, Ill.	2,500	2,500
St. Joseph	2,650	2,600
St. Louis 6s	520,000	579,790
Totals	$4,113,350	$4,796,869

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Par.	Market val.
Beloit & Madison 7s	$ 6,000	$ 6,420
Burlington & Missouri 7s	111,500	129,420
Chicago & Alton 7s	159,000	192,451
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 7s	428,000	537,209
Chicago & Northwestern 7s	75,300	85,684
Chicago, Rock Island & P. 6s	788,000	994,947
Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	80,000	96,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St.P. 6s	150,000	159,000
Cincin., Hamilton & Dayt'n 6s	5,000	5,500
Cleveland, Col. & Cen. Ind.	7,900	4,286
Cleveland & Mahoning 7s	6,000	6,894
Cleveland & Pittsburg 6s	29,000	32,480
Cleveland & Toledo 7s	56,000	58,880
Cleveland, P. & A. 7s	10,000	11,200
Columbus & Hocking Val. 7s	14,000	16,100
Columbus & Xenia 7s	48,000	52,860
Evansville & Crawfordsv'l 7s	10,000	10,600
Evansville & Illinois 7s	2,000	2,100
Illinois Central 6s	79,000	90,213
Indianapolis & Cincinnati 7s	20,000	21,200
Jefferson, Madison & Ind. 7s	114,000	128,500
Joliet & Northern Indiana 7s	143,000	177,348
Kalamazoo, Alle. & G. R. 8s	45,000	52,250
Little Miami 5s	230,000	241,700
L. S., M. S. & Northern Ind. 7s	2,000	2,100
Lake Shore & Mich. So. 7s	50,000	61,750
Milwaukee & Madison 6s	92,000	103,625
Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s	6,000	7,595
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & C. 7s	82,500	112,230
St. Louis, Jack. & Chicago 7s	425,000	497,350
Sandusky, Dayton & Cin. 6s	1,000	1,000
Sandusky, Mansfield & New'k	7,000	8,050
Terre Haute & Indianap'lis 7s	100,000	116,110
Totals	$3,382,200	$4,023,102

YOUNG NUTT'S TRIAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The general topic of conversation in this city today has been the Nutt trial, and speculation upon the verdict is varied, though the vast majority of the people expect an acquittal. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock counsel will commence their addresses to the jury. It has been agreed that the speakers shall be confined to seven hours' time. A recess will then be taken, and in the evening the court will charge the jury. If Judge Stowe adheres to his former charges in such cases he will charge the jury that, unless the defense has satisfied them beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner is insane, they will be bound to convict.

SHOT BY THE YOUNG WOMAN'S BROTHER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Capt. Nelson, of Northumberland County, Virginia, left his wife and three children in Crisfield, Md., last October, and went to Coon River, Va. Near there lived a young woman with whom he had formerly been on intimate terms. The acquaintance was renewed. A brother of the woman, learning that Nelson had a wife, armed with a shotgun, visited the residence of his sister Friday night, and just as Nelson left the house to go on an errand fired on him, the load of buckshot taking effect in the Captain's face. His left eye was shot out and his face terribly mangled. He is now lying very low.

AN ENRAGED ZULU.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Saturday evening George Webb, aged 16, son of a prominent Episcopal minister, with sons of Counselman Tower and Brig.-Gen. Rhodes, visited a museum here where a troupe of Zulus are being exhibited. The museum people say young Webb told Zulu Sam that he was no Zulu, but a negro. Sam knocked Webb down with a club, rendering him senseless. Webb and his companions say the assault was entirely unprovoked. The Zulu was arrested and is held in $500 bail for trial in the higher court.

A bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will often save large doctor bills. Price 25 cents.

THE PULPIT.

Dr. Thomas Throws a Bombshell into the Methodist Camp by Quoting Dr. Curry Verbatim.

The "Stupendous Revolution" Prophesied by Dr. Curry Made the Subject of a Strong Discourse.

Prof. Swing Thinks that as the Quantity of Dogma Shall Diminish the Quality Will Improve.

DR. THOMAS.

A Verifiable Religion.

Dr. Thomas spoke as follows yesterday at the People's Church:

If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.—*John, vii., 17.*

PRELUDE—DR. CURRY AND ORTHODOXY.—In the discourse of last Sunday on the "Old Righteousness and the New Truth," I sought to show that, whilst the old principles of righteousness are unchangeable, the theology, or the doctrinal conception of religion, in our day is seeking new forms, and that in this transitional period there is much unsettling, and that many orthodox ministers—so-called—are embarrassed by the too narrow limitations of the creeds they have promised to believe and teach. As an illustration of this I referred to the reported statement made by the Rev. Dr. Curry, of New York, in the Methodist preachers' meeting in this city the week before.

At the meeting of the same body of divines last Monday Dr. Hatfield called attention to the matter and read from the sermon as published in THE TRIBUNE what I had quoted Dr. Curry as saying, and suggested that the meeting should take some action in the matter. THE TRIBUNE'S report of that meeting as given Tuesday, Jan. 15, says:

"The Rev. Mr. Bristol thought before action was taken Dr. Curry should explain, as, to the best of his knowledge, that gentleman had uttered almost exactly the words attributed to him by Dr. Thomas.

"Dr. Curry denied having uttered the remarks, and intimated that any one who said he did was 'no gentleman.' The latter expression was applied to Dr. Thomas. He said his speech at the former meeting had been grossly misrepresented from beginning to end, although he did not think it worth his while to defend himself. He did not believe the doctrines of the Bible were untrue, but thought there was some uncertainty regarding the authorship of certain portions of it. He did not know whether Moses wrote the books attributed to him or not, but thought there might have been certain interpolations made in revising.

"Other ministers present at the former meeting were positive that Dr. Curry had been guilty of making remarks that did not conform with sound Methodist doctrine, but a resolution was finally adopted characterizing that portion of Dr. Thomas' sermon as a gross misrepresentation. A few present voted in the affirmative, some in the negative, and the majority not at all."

This is the resolution that was adopted as it appeared in the *Inter-Ocean* of Jan. 15, and that paper says it was "adopted unanimously":

"*Resolved*, That, having had our attention called to a report in a sermon in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the remarks made by Daniel Curry, D. D., at the Chicago preachers' meeting of Jan. 7, we hereby declare that it is a misrepresentation and perversion of the facts. The words attributed to him, so far as they were spoken by him at all, were spoken with reference to matters of criticism, and not with reference to the authenticity of the whole Scriptures."

The preachers' meeting thus declares that what I quoted Dr. Curry as saying "is a misrepresentation and perversion of the facts." Dr. Curry denies having uttered such words, and intimates that I am "no gentleman" for saying he did.

Now, I will not say that Dr. Curry is not a gentleman; and I can but regret that so venerable a clergyman should resort to abusive language, when the matter at issue is one of evidence, and such epithets possess not the slightest value in determining the facts. Indeed, such a course only goes to strengthen my position—that men of broad views and narrow creeds are in an embarrassing position.

The Rev. Dr. Curry should have remembered that I gave his words as *reported*, and not as what I had heard myself, and if he wished to have denied them should have said that I had been wrongly informed. However, when I attributed such words to him I should have been censurable had not the source seemed reliable.

And now as to the facts. The Rev. Mr. Bristol, pastor of Trinity Church, is quoted as saying in the preachers' meeting last Monday, and in the presence of Dr. Curry, that, "to the best of his knowledge, that gentleman had uttered almost exactly the words attributed to him by Dr. Thomas." However, the preachers' meeting passed the resolution acquitting Dr. Curry of unsoundness and censuring me for misrepresentation. But all this has occurred since I made my first statement, and it is proper, and even necessary, that I should now give my authority for what I then said.

My authority was a verbatim report by an old and experienced stenographer, and now a teacher of shorthand, who has done official work in reporting for the Methodist Church, and was present at the meeting and took down the words of Dr. Curry as he uttered them, and wrote them out in long hand and gave them to me. And I have the copy yet; and the stenographer says that he is willing to make oath before any Justice that he reported Dr. Curry correctly. And that reporter is himself a minister in the Methodist Church. That is the authority on which I made the statement. And they can settle the matter among themselves as to who has told the truth and who has not.

And now I want to say that I am not "on the track of Methodist preachers with 'a little book' in my hand," and trying to get them into trouble. Of all the hundreds of letters that I received during my own trouble with the church, I gave only one to the press—that of the Rev. Dr. Burns—and that not without his written consent; and he was tried on that letter for heresy. But the Methodist Church of Canada is less despotic in form than the Methodist Episcopal Church, and more liberal, I suppose, in its theology, and he was acquitted. Had I used the letters I received many others would have found themselves under suspicion, and possibly have been tried. I burned their letters, and hence they need not live in fear.

Nor was I hunting for what the Methodist preachers' meeting was doing or saying. I was out of the State that week lecturing, and this matter came to me unsought. But when I heard it it seemed so remarkable that a doctor of divinity who had just completed a revision of Dr. Clark's Commentary should use such liberty of speech, even in a preachers' meeting, that I asked the stenographer if he was certain of his report, and, saying he was, I asked him if he would write it out for me, and he did so.

And now, further, as I did not give all the report last Sunday, and that you may have it in its connections, I will read it in full:

"We have no Hebrew literature of any older date than the time of the Jewish captivity, and we have no Hebrew scholars now, or so few that you might count them on your fingers. The time may come when there will be thoroughly educated Hebrew scholars, but that time is not now. But we are now standing on the eve of the most stupendous revolution in reference to the doctrines of the Bible that the church has ever known.

"Uncertainty and doubt are pressing upon us. We are not certain of the authorship of the Old Testament. We cannot tell what part was written by Moses and what part by other hands of the books attributed to Moses. We say David wrote the Psalms, but we know that the Psalms were not all written by David. They were written by different persons at long intervals. No one can tell who wrote the Book of Job. It contains evidence of being one of the oldest books in the Bible.

"The Old Testament abounds with 10,000 old wives' fables, which will finally drop out like a tadpole looses its tail when it has no further use for it. It would not be prudent now for us to attack these fables in the pulpit. But I must say there is a great deal in the Old Testament that is of very little value to religion. It is not all given by inspiration. When you have to give up what your mother taught you, do it honestly, but do not say much about it publicly.

"The revised New Testament is incomparably superior to the old version; but there are still many things that will have to be changed. But I am awfully shy of the Old Testament. It has got to be thoroughly revised, and if criticism says that any of the books are not genuine they must go overboard.

"Many of the prophesies of Isaiah and other prophets that are applied to Christ and the church had reference to the return of the Jews from their captivity. Let those who attack Robinson Smith and others with him move slowly, for they may find themselves standing on the same ground in the near future."

That is the verbatim report of Dr. Curry's words as handed me by the stenographer who took them down at the time. It is only fair to the venerable divine, fresh from the work of revising Clark's Commentaries, and hence familiar with the subject of Biblical literature, that he should not be held too strictly to account for impromptu words uttered in a preachers' meeting, and yet the theme under discussion was the "Higher Criticism," and would naturally suggest carefulness and accuracy in expression. And in saying "10,000 old wives' fables" he should be understood as using the number 10,000 rhetorically, and not as aiming at numerical exactness. We might even drop off 9,000, and then he would say that "the Old Testament abounds with 1,000 old wives' fables," and that would surely be a large number to be found in a book that has all along been held to be divinely inspired in every part, and hence infallible. No wonder that the reviser of Clark's Commentaries thinks that there is "a great deal in the Old Testament that is of very little value to religion"; and that he "is awfully shy" of such a book; and that it "is not all inspired."

But with all these, and every possible allowance in his favor, it is still evident to every unprejudiced mind that Dr. Curry's views of the Bible are too large for the creed by which he is bound and compelled to stand; and the sad thing is that he should try to crawl out, and that the preachers' meeting should stand by and try to smooth the matter over and cover his retreat by passing a resolution. But a sadder reflection is to think how many minds are thus compelled to repress their honest convictions of truth, or to utter them secretly and in fear; and that the cause of religion is suffering and the people falling into doubt and coming to distrust the sincerity of the pulpit.

THE SERMON.—We have tarried so long upon this statement that, in view of what has passed, it seemed only just to you and the public, as well as myself, to make, that we must hasten in the sermon. And we shall try to economize time and avoid an abrupt change of thought by taking a theme of a similar character, and to which this may serve as an introduction: The Verifiable in Religion.

When the foundations on which a system of religion has long been supposed to rest come to be suspected as false and insecure, and when the most learned religious teachers secretly express their doubts and fears, serious minds begin to ask what is true; and if the old foundations are removed, what is left upon which to build? It may in itself be a very small matter what Dr. Curry thinks about the Bible, or what any other divine thinks; but it is a matter of vast concern what the people at large think, and how their views may affect their faith in religion.

Dr. Curry is not mistaken in suggesting that we are upon the eve of a great revolution in thought in reference to the Bible. He might have said that the morning of that revolution has already dawned. In Germany almost every great scholar has accepted in part or in whole the results of the "Higher Criticism." A large number in England have done the same thing; and also not a few in our own country. And it is not only in reference to the dates, and authorship, and composition, and inspiration of the books of the Old Testament that changes of belief are occurring, but also in reference to the doctrines of religion. The great majority of the orthodox German divines hold the doctrine of a future hope for mankind; and the same is true in the Church of England, and I suppose largely in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The old view of the atonement has been given up by many of the best minds in the last twenty-five years, and in my judgment it is only a question of time when it must be abandoned by all.

But now, what of all this? Does it in any way affect the real foundations of religion? Not at all. It may, indeed, and does, disturb those who have built upon these old ideas of the Bible, and who would make the Christian religion rest upon their theories and interpretations. And to many—and these are the ones to be pitied and helped—who have accepted these teachings from the pulpit as final it may seem that all is in danger of being lost.

But, my friends, religion in any broad and just sense is too profound a reality in human consciousness and experience, is too true in its great moral teachings and results, and too precious in its hopes, to be thus easily swept away. Religion is the deepest need of human nature; it rests at last upon great moral truths and principles that are verifiable in consciousness and in the results of conduct; and these foundations are forever fixed. They antedate the Bible; and they would survive were the Bible to fall. They are true in themselves—true in the nature of things; and not true alone because they are in the Bible. They are in the Bible because they are true. And let us suppose the worst—suppose that the best scholarship should at last confess that the books of the Bible formerly attributed to Moses were not written till after the return of the Jews from captivity; and suppose it should be confessed that the account of the creation is allegorical and not historical—that the world was not made in six days, and that Eve was not made from a rib taken from the side of Adam. And suppose, further, that it be conceded that the Adam of our Bible was not the first man—that he was preceded by the African and the Mongolian races; and that the account of the fall is allegorical; and that much of the Old Testament is a history of unknown date and authorship and not always reliable. Suppose, we say, that portions are mythical and legendary, and that we can no longer believe all its stories of the miraculous—that the sun and moon stood still, or that the whale swallowed Jonah, or that Elijah was translated; what then? It would be a great shock to many who have accepted the Old Testament as equally inspired and infallible in every part: but the great moral truths of that book would remain. And you might cast out the two books of Chronicles and Esther, and the Songs of Solomon, and still have much of the history of God's progressive education of the Hebrew people, and, I suppose, all the great moral truths carried along and enforced through those centuries of divine training and leading. We do, as Protestants, reject the Apocryphal books; the Catholic Church esteems them of equal authority with the others.

And suppose that we should go further still, and admit that the date and authorship of the Gospels are not certainly known—that they are fragmentary, synoptical; and that we have no complete and related history of the life and teachings of our Lord; and that what we have has reached us through uncertain sources; that there are no manuscripts known of earlier date than the fourth century, and that they differ in some things, and have possibly suffered at the hand of copyists. Say all this, and it is still true that no other Greek literature carries so much evidence of its genuineness and authenticity as the New Testament; and it is conceded now by the best critics that the Epistles of Paul are genuine, and were written not later than the third quarter of the first century.

Let us suppose further still—and the tendencies of thought are in that direction—that the doctrine of evolution shall be accepted, and that men shall cease to believe in the miracles of the New Testament—shall say that the character of Jesus Christ was so great and loomed up before the gaze of the disciples in such vast proportions that they could give their impressions of it only by clothing it in a supernatural vesture. Still their impressions of that great life remain, and His wonderful doctrines are not taken away. Suppose further still—that, taking the account of the first Adam and the fall as allegorical, we should therefore have to abandon the doctrine of salvation and atonement through Christ in so far as they have been based upon that supposed history. Then what is left?

We are all here just the same; Lake Michigan is not disturbed, the sun would rise and set, the great natural order of things remains; the history of the world is not changed. Judaism and Christianity have their past and their present; the moral order is still a fact—right is right, truth is truth; the needs, the hopes, the fears of the soul are still the same. But should this "pending revolution of thought" work all these changes in belief, would religion, would Christianity remain? Most certainly. The supposed foundations might have suffered, or given way; that is, the opinions of men might give way; but God's great idea of righteousness as revealed in the Old Testament, and Christ's idea of salvation as revealed in the New, would still remain and be verifiable in consciousness and experience. Socrates was a Christian without the Old or the New Testament, and 400 years before Christ was born. The revelation in thought will broaden men's views of religion and turn the attention of the world away from the formal to its inner spirit and purpose.

Matthew Arnold, the English scholar and author who is to be in our city this week, several years ago foresaw this coming revolution in thought; and, seeing also how many of the old ideas of inspiration and atonement would go down before its march, sought in his two works, "Literature and Dogma" and "God and the Bible," to make lighter the shock and easier the change to faith and life. As a broad literary man he takes an unprejudiced and conservative view of the whole field, and seeks to show that in the midst of all that criticism can do and doubt deny the essential truths and principles stand unmoved. "The world cannot do without religion, nor can it do with it as it is," argues Mr. Arnold. The need of religion is deeper than theories or books; it is in human nature itself—a part of it. But religion has been based upon unverifiable foundations, such as the "fall of man" and an infallible book, and certain theories of atonement; and the theologians have taken the words of the Bible, not in a literary sense, or as words flowing out as the great ideas of God, or attempts to realize that idea, but as exact terms with fixed meaning, and in this way have built up systems of theology. But the rational faculty will ask if these theories of the fall and a related atonement are true, and the theories not being verifiable doubt arises; and if proved untrue the foundation is gone. But man must have a religion; he is not satisfied with negations, and what is there left? Mr. Arnold argues that all is left that there was at first—that is, in essential religion as taught in the Old and New Testaments—and that only the human accretions have perished. He argues that "conduct is three-fourths of life"; that the great aim of the Old Testament is to teach righteousness—uprightness; to reveal the "eternal," or the "power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," or to bring nigh the thought of God. "To him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God" is a proposition that relates to conduct, and life, and hence may be verified in experience.

When Jesus came His method, says Mr. Arnold, was to call the world to selfconsciousness—to fix the attention of the soul upon its inward need of righteousness; and the secret of Jesus was self-renunciation—dying to self and living the larger life of humanity and God. And this, too, comes within the range of experience. It is not a faith resting upon some far-off supposed fall of man, but a faith, a salvation, verifiable in consciousness. Jesus Himself says, "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." It is by prayer that we are to know the blessings that prayer brings; it is by love that we are to know love; by self-denial and obedience that we are to know peace and joy in the Holy Spirit. "The Spirit beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God," and if children we are immortal and heirs to an inheritance incorruptible and that fadeth not away. And here the Bible will forever prove itself true to experience and life; and here religion is freed from the burden of debate about a thousand non-essential things; and here the emphasis, the great concern of life is fixed upon conduct, or what men do and are. And here the soul may rest secure from all change and doubt, and sing and work the blissful hours away till the morning comes and the shadows flee.

And thus after all debate and criticism the Bible will remain, and its spiritual truths will reprove sin, comfort and bless the trusting heart; religion will remain, and Jesus Christ will be more and more the hope and the joy of all the nations, and the sense of God and right will be more and more imminent; and would you know the truth of religion, go seek it in doing His will.

PROF. SWING.

The Real and Apparent Creeds.

Prof. Swing delivered the following discourse yesterday at the Central Church:

This people draweth near Me with their mouths and honoreth Me with their lips while their hearts are far from Me.—*Matt. xv., 8.*

These words were indeed directed against a class consciously deceitful. In ages of despotism the common people, even the very courts of Kings, have revealed a skill and habit of hypocrisy of which our country, wicked as it may be, cannot furnish the equal. Tyranny furnishes a motive for all kinds of deception. Even such a personage as Peter denied that he had associated with Christ. When to the natural tendencies of an Oriental race are added the motives offered to falsehood by despotism, one may imagine how difficult it was for Christ to find any large amount of sincerity. He found groups of hypocrites upon the street-corners and no doubt in the synagogs. The motives for religious hypocrisy having declined in a Republic which has no State religion and no terrorism, we may assume that our period possesses a less marked quantity and quality of that kind of worship which had become too familiar to the pure and deep mind of Jesus. But all times possess an unconscious falseness and repeat words with the lips which are not echoed back by the heart. All words are only efforts to express the mind, and as no painter can depict the real countenance of a particular person so no words can express the real belief of a whole period.

In politics and in religion that part of the doctrine which blends into the daily life of the public is small in comparison with the total amount of theory uttered by statesman or theologian. The supply of certain kinds of idea is far beyond the demand. When once a mind or an epoch has happened upon a truth it goes on and completes the system of which that one truth is a part. It hopes to need the whole system some day, but it does not wait for the new to come. No expense is involved by such extensive fabrication. When a poor man builds a house or a barn he must consult his money and his need, and thus contract his structure. He can add to either building in subsequent times when more wealth or greater need has come. The supply keeps alongside the demand, but in the construction of doctrine there is no need of delay—the mind which evolves the first thought or truth loves to run on and find many cognate terms—inferences, consequences, conjectures—and thus it comes to pass that many a land is rich in theory while it is still poor in practice. It is burdened with overproduction. The moral market is glutted with intellectual goods. Should the production stop for a time it might avail little, because in the interval the public taste might change and no call be made ever for the old stock. The real truth being that each age makes more dogma than it needs.

In the long history of Christianity we can perceive that there have always been two creeds in the church,—the apparent and the real creeds—the former voluminous, the latter small. To contain the former and expound it great volumes have been demanded, meanwhile the real creed could have been written upon the palm of the hand or carried in the heart. It being agreed upon that there is a God, men went onward to utter all that was possible as an inference, and rapidly came in the dogmas of fate, foreknowledge, and decrees, and other possible notions more in harmony with the free will of man. Some, making man a starting-point, moved outward and limited the Deity; while others, making God a starting-point, moved outward and limited man in the possession of free agency. Happening upon the idea of angel, the mind began to heap up inquiries and asked: With what bodies do they come? have they weight, size, density? can they be burned or injured by fire or sword?

The books of Arius, Augustine, Tertullian, Arminius, Calvin, Edwards, are efforts to deduce all the conclusions made possible by some first steps. Some idea having been furnished them, they have attempted to build it up into a perfect system. From a single bone given Cuvier he could construct the fossil animal. So it was said. But after the great naturalist had done this with all the appliances of substance and art at his control, it would have been interesting to all except Cuvier could the real animal have come up out of rocks or peat-bogs and taken its place beside the one reconstructed by science. Imagine the human race to have been extinct, could any scientist from a bone of the arm or finger give us the eye, and mouth, and cheek of Beatrice or Madonna, or from the rib or tibia give us the face of Webster, or Beethoven, or Mozart? But this pretense of science if fully equaled by the work of the theologian who, from a single dogma, will sit down to construct the universe of moral theory and fact. Theology, the science of God, would no doubt be laughable or lamentable could the real truth of Jehovah take its position at the side of the creature fashioned in the shop of man—be the man in the sixteenth century or in the nineteenth.

But no doubt the modern man is much less pretentious than were his ancestors, and is less willing to reconstruct the whole will of God from a single clew. Ignorance is often more positive than real learning. A child will affirm more about life, and death, and Heaven than a philosopher would dare to assert. Thus the more childlike ages built up systems of thought with a faculty which our times do not enjoy. And yet the modern times are sufficiently full of remote influences and deductions and not sufficiently wedded to the few and more absolute realities of Christian faith. The apparent creed still holds too large a place in the books, and papers, and sermons of the world.

What wars and general sorrows have come upon the Christian nations through the antagonisms of faith have originated in the inferences of religion and not in religion itself. The Roman Church held with all sects the divineness of Christ and his mediatorial office, and held with all churches that Peter was a distinguished leader, but that church drew an inference that Peter was an estate to be perpetuated—an everlasting King; and out of this inference has grown an enmity as everlasting as the Saint. The measureless calamities of many centuries thus came not from the Christ, but from the inquiry who should sit in the place once occupied by a friend of Christ? From one we can judge all. Baptism was a confessed doctrine of the creed. It was the real truth, and no trouble sprang up over that noble truth; but when the human mind began to search out all the details of the rite then the tumult began, for some inferred immersion, and some sprinkling, and some a spiritual washing of the soul, and out of this three-sided quarrel was born the persecution of the Baptists and the exile of the Quakers. The death of Servetus by Calvin, the death of Thomas More, the martyrdom of Cranmer, and the violent scenes which sent to a cruel grave many thousands and left many other thousands to live with broken hearts, are dreadful results which sprang up while the churches were all out amid the vague inferences of religion—while each one was trying to form the whole animal from a single fragment, a feather or a bone, or from even the whole vertebra. It is one of the drawbacks to a study of history that brings us to so many scenes of awful cruelty where the suffering was as needless as it was cruel.

Somewhere there hangs a picture of a lonely scene in a dreary woods. Two German students had exchanged some hasty words. A challenge to mortal combat had followed. In this scene the victor is being hurried into a carriage and the companion is lying dead upon the morning grass. He is never to look upon earth or friend again. Beneath the picture are the words "For nothing!" Would that the folly of the race were limited to these students in the German colleges; but we are saddened by the reflection that tens of thousands have died in youth and in fearful pain to the dying and the living—died by the churches founded by the love of Christ—died in such a manner that under them we must write the words, "For Nothing," for these all died at the cruel command, not of the real Christian creed, but of some loose assemblage of words and doctrines which had been remotely inferred from certain starting points. Castelar in his struggle for the liberty and redemption of Spain said: "It is the small that divide men, in the great all unite."

In an article published in a popular review from the pen of Dr. Rylance, once an esteemed rector in this city, he confesses that all the summaries of doctrine made by any or all the denominations are only human efforts to find or express the leading truths of Christianity, and that this effort must from time to time be deeply affected by the longer thought and longer experience and wider knowledge of newer periods. In a full and carefully-written article the able thinker develops and illustrates this broad and kind proposition. It seems an essay the most timely, for not only have the most of Christian wars been fought in these outlying fields but it is in them the skeptical and hostile minds have made most of their attacks upon the sanctuary. Here the church has been attacked by friend and foe. It has attempted to fortify and defend too large a frontier. It needs not so much to reconstruct its dogmas as to reduce their number. Why affirm much when it knows but little? As the quantity of dogma shall diminish the quality will improve.

If it be, as reported, that at the recent convention of Roman Bishops in Rome, the Pope advised them to make special preparations and to prepare their young priests for combating the views of Huxley and the modern school of science, his advice was good as a first lesson, but what preparation are they to make for defending the infallibility of the Pope and his claim of primacy and of temporal power, and how are they to establish their views of purgatory and their costly masses for the release of imprisoned spirits? A preparation to meet Darwin and Huxley is wise indeed, but all of us who wish well to that influential church would love to see it make some preparation to meet the new reasoning powers, not of a few evolutionists, but of a new world. It has formulated more about the second world than it can ever in any manner defend. Its most fearful Voltaires arose before Huxley lived, and should the ideas of Huxley all perish more Voltaires will come forward against the holy church. That church could fling aside a whole group of once sacred dogmas without undergoing any loss of power. Indeed, each elimination would be a noble progress. It is too much encumbered by dogmas to run a good race.

The better time will more fully come when those who are called Christians shall withdraw their troops from the dreary outposts and concentrate upon the nation proper. No Government attempts to possess or defend the North Pole or the middle of the Sahara Desert. These need no protection, and deserve none. The former is defended by its worthless ice, the other by its burning sand. They are not regions valuable enough to merit a bayonet, or a tent, or a drum. So there are outposts of the church—lonely and worthless realms of thought, from which the church should recall its sons stationed there in foolish days by some foolish King.

As a common fact the human mind and heart have generally lived in the real creed, and not in the formulated one. The Roman Catholic has in words declared you and me to be without hope of salvation, but when we are sick and perhaps in danger of death he is full of assurance that we are about to go to Heaven if go from life we should. He has no fears about your unbaptized child. He beholds that his dead escape from purgatory by help of prayers, but he fully expects the Protestants to escape about as soon without such an earthly form. He has in his heart an escape for all the honest children of God.

Channing states that he was often full of amazement that an orthodox preacher, having preached for an hour about the literal Hell to which most of his friends and neighbors were going, could return home and eat a cheerful dinner all decorated by much good will and laughter perhaps in the very presence of those who were thus standing on the brink of the pit. Channing felt that with such a belief in his heart he could not have eaten a happy meal or slept a sweet sleep. Nor could he have done so; but that creed was not in the heart. It was the apparent creed, and not the real one. As the good and kind Catholic carries always with him a way of salvation for you and me, so the orthodox bears around in his heart an inner dogma which omits the terrific and cruel from the Deity and from Jesus, and which clothes the Creator and the Savior with the garments of a simple justice modified by much of love and forgiveness. After the rhetoric of the sermon has exhausted itself upon the walls of the church the religion of the heart sets in and the pastor leaves his congregation in the hands of a Heavenly Father. Not as a false mind does he do this, but as a human being, as a common mortal he wears in his soul a gentler view of his Maker than his church has taught him to express through its formula. The Calvinists even, that most iron-like and relentless of all the old Protestants, had a path by which the heart could find its way from the dark woods of wrath out into the sunshine of mercy; for when an infant or a careless youth died the idea of a special election and of a hidden regeneration could come with its beam of consolation. Christ had not indeed elected all, but the heart could with difficulty find the one not elected.

Thus there have been always two creeds chasing along over the wide field occupied by the church. The one on the lips has seldom been so true or noble as the one on the heart. Great exceptions have come, but the general truth seems to stand that in the attempt to spread out Christian truth so as to make it full of minute details, man has make it weak and thin, not good for either attack or defense. Christ is almost unassailable in His own person because He took His stand so near the essentials of human life that reason has neither the power nor the desire to disturb His position. He is not entangled with the State, nor with the theories of science, nor with forms nor days, nor any details of Hell or Heaven, and yet He so taught and so lived and died that no religion can pass from the lips down to the heart without drawing nearer to Him. He did not move around in the remote deductions of piety seeking distinctions of no value, but where there was the most of goodness and of God there He lived and there He died. In Him we can find the creed that is most real.

Through all the ages have these two streams run, but that wide stream became so sluggish and so shallow that it became often a sickly marsh, and the millions have often grown sad, and sickly, and quarrelsome upon its banks. Wars have been waged upon its shores and upon its bosom until its waters, sickly in themselves, have been reddened with blood. The church would have perished had there not flowed through the same centuries another stream of truth, deep, and clear, and powerful—a real river of life on whose banks was the tree of life whose leaves were for the healing of the nations. To this the fainting and dying came for comfort and new health; and upon its banks have all the treaties of theological peace been signed. It issues not from the discords of men, but according to St. John from the throne of God and the lamb. It has swept along through the ages the Nile of worship and immortality.

In our day the apparent is gradually dissolving to make way for the real. The religion of the lips is harmonizing more closely with that of the soul. One reason why our age seems to reject more of religion than did former periods may be found in the fact that it is more unwilling to say with the mouth words which are not fully approved in the feelings. The motives of an outward conformity are gone, for under the reign of perfect liberty sincerity takes the place of old custom or old policy. Being under no kind of compulsion the modern man utters those doctrines which find somewhat of an echo in his soul and beyond that he falls into silence. If the bulk of doctrine seems less, what remains is a better embodiment of the public belief. The clergy and the laymen both enjoy a new freedom of thought and utterance, and thus the real faith of the people becomes more manifest.

This spectacle is visible at last—that of a Christian philosophy moving forward not by means of all its dogmas but by means of a few. Many of its doctrines, as attached to it by man, have been a hinderance alienating love by their exclusiveness and alienating reason often by their absurdity or worthlessness; but these we see carried onward by the divineness of the real and central principles. God as a just and kind Father, the Bible as the most Godlike book, as Christ a willing and sufficient Savior, love as a law of action with God and with man, immortality as the destiny of our race, these are the tenets which have made the Christian Church able to overthrow the old civilization and to build up a grander human nature. Out of these few truths has sprung all the religious literature worth the world's reading and all the character worthy of imitation; beneath all the eloquence of the pulpit you will find these truths; under the church architecture of the Middle Ages, under the sacred paintings of the church; out of them has burst all the sacred music of choir and congregation since the angels sang over the manger in Bethlehem; to these few tenets have the millions turned in the times of trial and in that last hour when the spirit must be separated from the body. All else has been accidental and variable. Christ has not only been one of the truths of this magnificent group, but He has by His presence warmed the remaining doctrines into life. Measureless in Himself, He has made man behold in the highest light the whole drama of humanity in time and beyond time.

Compared with this real creed of Christendom all the incidental views of the sects are like those false suns often seen in the heaped-up but broken clouds of summer. They give signs of bursting out as real suns, and dazzle as though they could light up a hundred planets, but they perish in the little attempt. What show of glory they possess is stolen from the gigantic orb hidden for the moment, but when the clouds are parted and the true sun shines down in glory the false ones vanish, with their short-lived fame all overthrown. They owed their whole existence to a hiding of their grand master. Thus in religion there are pretentious dogmas in the sky. They blaze as though they might light man along through life and through death. But they never fulfill this promise. The great human landscape has been cheered and redeemed by quite another beam of radiance. In cloudy times the smaller dogmas may seem to be very great and bright, but let the clouds once be parted, as in our age they seem parting, and the myriads of eyes and hearts in the vale below will perceive whence come their light, and love, and life.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items from the Regiments.

The Drum Corps of the First Infantry is to be increased to twenty members.

Col. E. B. Knox, of the First Regiment, will start for Washington and New York tonight on military business.

William E. Hawkins has been elected and commissioned Second-Lieutenant of Battery C, Joliet, vice Price, deceased.

The commanding officer of Company A, First Infantry, requests an order for the election of a Captain, vice Lally, resigned, Feb. 4.

The second annual contest for the Hamilton & Shourds Cup will take place at the armory rifle range during the last week of February.

Charles H. Boyer, formerly connected with the Second Regiment in various capacities, has been commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, First Infantry, vice Elliott, transferred.

Col. C. M. Brazee, commanding the Third Regiment, requests permission to organize a new company in Aurora to take the place of the "Light Guards" of that city, or Company D.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following officers of Company G, Second Regiment, at Pullman: Capt. Edwin G. Herricks, First-Lieut. William A. Swart, and Second-Lieut. Arthur G. Lane.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Baume, formerly upon the staff of Gen. Fitz-Simons as Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, has been elected Captain of Company G, Third Regiment, at Woodstock. He was the first Captain of this company.

Capt. Eddy, Adjutant of the First Infantry, has just submitted his annual report to Col. Knox covering the period from Jan. 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884. The report shows the present strength of the regiment to be 435—gross gains, 194; gross losses, 179—as follows: Honorably discharged, 129; dishonorably discharged, 32; promoted, 12; transferred, 3; died, 3; total, 179. Net gain, 15.

The following promotions of enlisted men have been made in the First Regiment: Company F, Corporals John D. Mathews, Edward L. De Bell, and Arthur Heartley to be Sergeants; Company G, Private Preston Chamberlain to be Corporal; Company H, Sergt. Arthur M. Heath to be First Sergeant; Company I, Private George F. Lyman to be Corporal.

Company H, Second Regiment, had an election Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at which the following promotions were made: First-Lieut. Dana Slade to be Captain; Sergt. Henry Ford, First-Lieutenant; and Sergt. Richard J. Cahill, Second-Lieutenant. This company mustered the largest number of men of any company in the regiment at the last inspection.

Col. E. B. Knox, of the First Regiment, in a general order calls attention to the section of the military code which provides that every company of the I. N. G. which is reduced below a maximum of fifty men may be disbanded or consolidated, and states that any company which numbers less than that the 1st of May will be treated as the law directs.

The annual meeting of the members of the First Infantry Regiment took place in the exhibition hall of the armory last Saturday evening, Col. E. B. Knox acting as presiding officer and Capt. A. K. Ordway officiating as Secretary. The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, showing a healthy financial condition. The annual reports of the Adjutant and Inspector of Rifle Practice were read and approved. After the routine business came a paper by Private L. M. Ennis, of Company F, entitled "Our Battlements," and one by ex-Lieut.-Col. R. Williams on the "Fitz John Porter Case," both of which were listened to with interest.

One can't disassociate the highest taste and comfort from a gentleman in slippers and gown, on piazza chair or sitting-room lounge, with a pipe filled with Blackwell's Durham Long Cut in his mouth. In appreciation of this Oriental pose and *dolce far niente* air, his tobacco is served in an artistic package of embossed and pictured foil, at once a delight to the eye and a study for the mind.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry E. Abbey's Italian Opera Company in "Faust."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Siberia."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Cozy Couple" and "Butterfly Fever."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "Our Summer Boarders."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Edwin Thorne in the "Black Flag."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. F. S. Chanfrau in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

The Art Institute.
Corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Open day and evening.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1884.

FAIR, warmer weather.

PROF. SWING preached yesterday on "Real and Apparent Creeds."

EIGHT business houses were destroyed by fire at Mineola, Tex., yesterday.

MATTHEW ARNOLD attended divine service at Prof. Swing's church yesterday.

FORT WAYNE has gone back to the solar time, abandoning the standard time generally adopted all over the country.

DE GIERS, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived in Vienna yesterday morning, and was banqueted by the Austrian Emperor last night.

TWO MEETINGS in favor of a revision of the French Constitution were held in Paris yesterday. The speeches were violent and Communistic in tone.

THE Boston steamer Illyria, which arrived in Liverpool yesterday, reports having spoken the disabled steamer Germanic Friday 400 miles west of Fastnet. All well.

PABLO QUINTANA, the Mayor of New Laredo, Mexico, has been committed for trial at Monterey on the charge of being implicated in a recent train-robbery on the Mexican National Railway.

IN another page will be found an interview with ex-Senator Dorsey, at Denver. It abounds in moral and political reflections, such as Mr. Dorsey was not in the habit of indulging in before the star-route trials.

THE funeral of the murdered Norwegian girl, Amelia Olsen, occurred yesterday. A very large concourse of people attended the religious services at the Norwegian Evangelical Church. The remains were interred at Graceland. The police have as yet no clew to the discovery of the murderer.

MESSRS. John and William Redmond, members of Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary party, arrived in this city yesterday. They have been in Australia for nearly a year organizing Land Leagues. They repudiate the dynamite policy of the Irish extremists, and say that nearly all the people of Ireland have the greatest confidence in Mr. Parnell.

AN attempt was made last Thursday night to carry off the remains of the late Bishop Whelan from the vault of the Roman Catholic Cemetery near Wheeling, W. Va., where they were deposited after his death in 1874. The effort failed owing to the substantial character of the masonry. The parties who attempted the robbery have not been arrested. It is alleged in Wheeling that they are from Chicago.

THE Garfield Memorial Church at Washington, D. C., was dedicated yesterday. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on the first anniversary of the assasination of the late President. The dedicatory sermon was preached by President Pendleton, of Bethany College. Ex-Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, also spoke. President Arthur, Secretary Frelinghuysen, and several prominent public men were present.

SOME time last week the Mexican Minister at Washington entered into an arrangement with the representatives of our Government by which the time for the ratification of the Mexican treaty was extended to the 20th of July. It is thought quite probable that in the meantime enough Senators can be convinced of the advantages of the treaty so that it may very probably be agreed on. Some concessions will probably be made by the Mexican Government. If tobacco is omitted from the list of articles to be admitted free some of the Senators who voted against ratification Friday will vote the opposit way when the subject again comes up.

SOME of the Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee are opposed to voting money at this session for completing the new cruisers and the dispatch-boat now in course of construction. The reason alleged is that John Roach, who is doing the work, is likely to make extravagant charges for extras, which may be allowed by Secretary Chandler, who is said to be on too friendly terms with him.

MR. HOLMAN is authority for the statement that four appropriation bills, including the regular Naval bill, will be reported to the House this week. Some of the Republican members of the committee complain that they have not yet been consulted in reference to these measures, and assert that if Mr. Holman's statements are true the Democratic members must have been meeting privately and arranging matters to suit themselves.

REPRESENTATIVES Cobb and Payson are preparing a report in support of a bill for the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific land-grant which they will submit Tuesday. Mr. Cobb says this report will be interesting reading, and as it will give the whole history of the attempt to steal 15,000,000 acres of public lands and present some hitherto unpublished letters of Mr. C. P. Huntington, there is no doubt that it will. Mr. Cobb, by the way, describes Mr. Huntington's recent tearful appearance before his committee as amazing effrontery.

SO STRONG is the opposition to Mr. Morrison's tariff-reform program on the part of the Democratic protectionists from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey that there is little likelihood of agreement on any program which would be at all satisfactory to the pronounced free-trade element of the Democracy. There is a disposition now even among the adherents of Mr. Morrison to put off dealing with the matter until after the Presidential election. Mr. Morrison himself still advocates "horizontal" reduction. Mr. Hewitt is opposed to this. Nothing has been done up to the present, and there is little likelihood that much will be done soon.

THE services in the Rev. Mr. Talmage's Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning partook largely of the sensational. The reverend preacher was in unusually high spirits, owing to his victory over a Sunday-school Superintendent with whom he has had a quarrel, and on account of the increase of the church membership beyond 3,000 through the recent conversion of fifty-four persons. For these and other reasons Dr. Talmage opened his sermon by joyously and vigorously shouting "Hosanna." The music of the occasion was in keeping with the jubilant tone of the sermon, and a special feature of it was a duet. After the services the ceremony of baptism by immersion was gone through with in the case of one of the newly converted.

DR. THOMAS has apparently gotten the better of Dr. Curry. Two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE reported the substance of a speech made by the latter at the weekly meeting of Methodist ministers, in which the Bible and Dr. Thomas were rudely handled. Dr. Thomas accepted the report of THE TRIBUNE as correct, and replied. A week ago today, at the ministers' meeting, Dr. Curry partially disowned the paternity of the remarks accredited to him at the previous meeting, and used some rather severe language in referring to Dr. Thomas. Thereupon Dr. Miller, an ex-Methodist minister who was present at the first meeting and had taken Dr. Curry's exact language in shorthand at the time, furnished Dr. Thomas with a transcript of his notes. Yesterday Dr. Thomas prefaced his sermon with an extended allusion to the matter, and read the transcript, which appears elsewhere. It will require a great deal of ingenuity on the part of Dr. Curry to explain his statements to the satisfaction of the strictly orthodox who accept the Old Testament as an inspired volume.

THE MAYOR'S SECTARIAN LETTER.

The Mayor has attempted to define his position with regard to the sectarian schools of this city in a Pickwickian letter, in which he makes a distinction without a difference. His letter is a cowardly evasion, and no one knows it better than the Mayor himself. He admits that the schools enumerated in the list sent to the Common Council are "sectarian," but asserts that they are not managed for "sectarian purposes."

The argument is sophistical, shallow, and false. We cannot imagine that it is intended to satisfy anybody who did not receive his education in a "sectarian" school. How can a school be "sectarian" and not be maintained for "sectarian purposes"? What does the word "sectarian" mean? We refer the Mayor to the standard dictionaries:

> SECTARIAN—(adjective)—Pertaining to a sect or to sects; peculiar to a sect; bigotedly attached to the tenets or interests of a denomination: as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices [or schools].—*Webster.*
>
> SECTARIAN—Pertaining or adhering to, a sect or sects.—*Worcester.*

It would be as reasonable for Harrison to maintain that a school may be "public" and not maintained for "public purposes," or Christian and not maintained for "Christian purposes," or a singing-school and not maintained for "singing purposes," or a spelling-school and not maintained for "spelling purposes," as that it may be a sectarian school and not maintained for sectarian purposes. One idea includes the other. By all rules of grammar, construction, and definition, "a sectarian school" is one that is maintained "for sectarian purposes," and for nothing else. Every man who knows the English language must so admit; every lexicographer will so decide. The Mayor himself agrees that the schools which are receiving free water at the public expense are sectarian; then they *must* be maintained for sectarian purposes. They cannot be otherwise. Either the premise or the conclusion is wrong. Both cannot be right.

Mr. Harrison knows that the schools referred to are owned by churches as property, that their curricula are dictated by the church, that the teachers are clergymen or religieuses appointed by the church, that they teach the catechism, dogma, and sectarian prayer, and that all their exercises have a dogmatic basis. He knows that the church established these schools for sectarian and dogmatic purposes, and maintains a rigid and constant supervision over them, and that no lapse from those sectarian purposes would be tolerated. True, children of other sects are admitted, but only for proselyting purposes. Their parents are aware that they must come in contact with the teaching of dogma and with the regular daily performance of sectarian exercises, and if the parents are willing to take that risk the church is willing and glad to get the children.

The Mayor says: "I think that the municipality may be prohibited from giving free water to a theological institution run by a particular sect." If the Mayor had stopped with this declaration he would have expressed the situation exactly. These schools are theological institutions run by a particular sect. No other dogmas than those of the church which maintains them are allowed to be taught in them. No other teachers than those appointed by the church and officially connected with its administration are allowed to teach in them.

The constitutional provision is as explicit as if it had been drawn to apply to these very schools, and forbids the municipality from making any appropriation to a school governed by a religious denomination. These schools are governed by denominations and run for sectarian purposes. If they were not run for a sectarian purpose they would not be needed, as the public schools supply every demand of education; and it is because dogma is not taught in the latter that the church established its own parochial schools and assumed full control of them as important auxiliaries in its work.

It is useless, therefore, for the Mayor to split hairs over this matter. He will in vain try to hide the fact that they are sectarian schools, under sectarian control, for sectarian purposes. If he were a brave man he would not attempt to sanction an illegal act under cover of miserable quibbling.

The reasons of this special pleading are easy to find. The Mayor has ambitions not confined to narrow limits. He has been three times elected Mayor. He hopes to be elected Governor. The opinions and practices which have made him chief of the Municipal Administration for three terms are not approved in the rural communities of Illinois. He will have a hard time convincing the Democrats of Central and Southern Illinois that he is not both a sectarian and "controlled for sectarian purposes."

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Massachusetts Civil-Service Reform League have perfected a bill and presented it to the Legislature. The committee upon whom the duty devolved was a notable one, consisting of Moorefield Story, Charles T. Russell, Leverett Saltonstall, R. H. Dana, and Josiah Quincy, and, as might have been expected of men of such ability and experience, they have formulated a scheme of civil-service reform which in many respects is the best that has yet been presented.

The new measure is based upon the National and New York civil-service legislation, and yet differs from each, particularly as it bears upon laborers and workingmen, and in the entirely new matter of contracts. It provides for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the Governor, of whom not more than two shall belong to the same political party, at a salary of $2,000 each per annum, their duty being to classify all persons in the employment of the State or of any city, except such as those whose fitness for special work cannot be ascertained by a competitive examination, judicial and elective officers, and officials who are required to give bonds. It prepares rules for the regulation of the service and enforces them, and provides for the assistance of a Secretary, Chief Examiner, and such other help as may be necessary.

The rules are very elaborately drawn. They provide for competitive examinations and non-competitive physical examinations, according to classes, and give the specifications for examinations which are not unlike those of the National service. The impartiality and correctness of examinations are strictly guarded, and any tampering with them is punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. Religious and political opinions are not allowed to weigh against any candidate. It provides that no person shall directly or indirectly solicit or be in any manner concerned in soliciting political assessments from any person employed by the State or the cities—twenty-two in number—which are included within the jurisdiction of the bill. It provides severe penalties for the violation of these provisions, and also for bribery or the promise of political influence for votes.

An admirable feature of the bill is the non-exemption from examination of policemen, firemen, and laborers. They have to stand the tests of physical fitness and good character. Upon this point the committee say in the preface to their bill:

> One of the most important features of the bill is that which makes laborers subject to its operation. Some of the facts given above show the necessity of removing the employment of labor from the sphere of political influence. Experience has proved that the power of politicians to compel the employment of large bodies of men will be used to secure their votes in caucus and at the polls, and that this constitutes a far more dangerous source of municipal corruption than the control of a comparatively small number of clerkships. To except laborers, therefore, from the operation of the bill is to leave out that which most demands reform. Competitive examinations are not the whole of civil-service reform, and in cases where they are inapplicable the end must be attained by another method. That end is to secure for the public the best and most economical service, to insure every citizen an equal chance of entering the public employment, and to prevent interference with this right through political influence. The selection of laborers by lot, as allowed by the bill, from among applicants for employment physically fit and of good character, is analogous to the method now used for selecting jurors, for determining between Senators of a new State, which shall serve for the long term and which for the short, and for determining by conscription, in time of war, upon whom the duty of military service shall fall. Lot is used in these cases because it is considered the only fair method of making the selection, and the same reason recommends its use in selecting among applicants for the public service in cases where competitive examinations are inapplicable.

The regulation of contracts involving over $500 is an entirely new feature in civil-service reform, and we therefore present this section of the bill entire. It reads as follows:

> SEC. 18. Every contract that may involve the payment of more than $500, entered into on behalf of the State or any city thereof, and involving the employment of mechanics or laborers by the contractor for any further work than the mere delivery of goods, shall be made in writing, and, when practicable, with opportunity for competition in the following manner—namely: Advertisements for sealed proposals for such contracts shall be made publicly in at least two newspapers, and for contracts in behalf of the City of Boston in three newspapers published in Boston, at least one week before such contract is made. The advertisements shall state the time during which proposals shall be received. The proposals shall correspond in full to the details of the specifications, shall be in writing, and shall be inclosed in sealed envelopes. The appointed day they shall be opened by the persons authorized to make the contract on behalf of the State or city in the presence of one or more of the Civil-Service Commissioners or some one especially appointed by them, in writing, for this purpose. The person of such character and experience as to guarantee good work who offers the best terms, with satisfactory security for the performance, shall be entitled to the contract. All the proposals presented shall be kept on file for at least two years after the contract is made. For the purpose of this section no security shall be accepted as satisfactory till the same has been approved by the Treasurer of the State or city, as the case may be, and for this purpose he shall have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses. Whenever such a contract is made without such competition, or awarded to any other than the lowest bidder, the person who makes the same on behalf of the State or city shall, within three days thereafter, notify the Civil-Service Commission thereof in writing, giving the reasons in full why such competition was not practicable, or why the lowest bidder was not accepted, the addresses of the contractors, and the names and addresses of any sureties for the performance of the contract; and where the sum to be paid may exceed $500 such a contract shall not be finally awarded until the contractor has furnished satisfactory security for its performance, to be approved as above provided.

Such are the leading features of this bill, which in most respects is the best that has yet appeared. It guards against any hostile attempts to nullify its provisions by fixing severe penalties. It makes service in the police and fire departments dependent upon physical fitness and good character, without regard to politics, and thus takes these two departments out of politics altogether. It takes the appointment of ordinary laborers away from office-brokers and corrupt officials and gives them employment because they deserve it or are fitted for it, thus barring the possibility of their political use at the polls. In point of fact, it removes all the business of the State and cities from politics and political influence of any kind and conducts it upon the sound principles of personal merit, honesty, and business capacity. It shields the State and cities from swindling contractors and from the corrupt letting of contracts.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

It is a fact worthy of notice that in a time when trade is comparatively sluggish events are succeeding each other with sufficient rapidity to enable us to see progress even from one week to another in the direction which affairs are taking. We are in a period of liquidation and transition from an inflated to a substantial business basis. We have had the decline in iron and other commodities, the unloading of surplus stocks by tradesmen, the reductions in wages, and in many cases of output at the mills, and a general acquiescence in the view that economy must be the watchword of the time. We now appear to have come to a period of Receiverships among the carrying companies. The Ontario & Western Railroad Company, the North River Construction Company, the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road, Oregon & Transcontinental, and Denver & Rio Grande are among the prominent concerns mentioned. There are others in the race—not very dark horses either—and it is one of the principal elements of uncertainty in regard to the stock market how long the list is to be. Precisely the thing is happening that the wisest observers predicted during the flush times, and the sooner the weeding-out process is completed—without a panic—the better. That we shall be a great deal better off then than we are now—no matter how low prices fall—goes without saying. There is hope yet that when it is over the country will have learned something practical about stock-watering and the paralleling of old railroad lines.

Two incidents of the week in the speculative markets that challenged special attention were the failure of W. H. Guion and the reiterated report that Jay Gould was embarrassed. The case of Mr. Guion is simply that of a man who has wasted a fortune in speculation—a commonplace one in this country. As for Mr. Gould, there will be time enough to bury him when he is dead. There is little doubt that he has had trouble in meeting demands for the payment of loans and margins, but he is probably some distance from bankruptcy yet. The stock list still presents the significant spectacle of splendid properties shrinking in market value and securities selling at prices which yield to the investor an income much above the current rates on mercantile paper. This in the face of the facts that the relations of the trunk railroads are not more strained than they often are, that the danger of a serious conflict among the Northwestern roads is not great at present, that the management of the Northern Pacific system has been placed in the hands of three exceptionally strong men, and that the earnings of a large proportion of the roads are on the increase. Meanwhile the banks are more heavily gorged with idle funds than ever, and the loaning institutions are loaded with securities held as collateral. It is all traceable to the "lack of confidence" that is on the lips of every commentator—and the public understands pretty well by this time the cause of that lack of confidence.

There are encouraging features in the merchandise traffic. Something like activity is reported in the New York dry-goods market. Southern and Western buyers are numerous and testify to the lowness of stocks through the country. They, however, take hold rather cautiously, and any effort to dispose of goods in large quantities would depress prices. A few observers think they see an improvement in the iron trade, but it must be very slight, as no one can be found who is willing to bid above recent low quotations. Such a movement in general traffic as there may be is probably only the beginning of the spring trade, which is naturally more active than that of midwinter. Legitimate transactions in the great agricultural productions are of course embarrassed by the over-supply and the European restrictions. It is one of the least satisfactory characteristics of the world's commerce that the great products of our soil have, through speculation, the workings of the tariff, etc., lost something of their prestige. Industrial depression is severely felt in England and France; Chinese trade is demoralized by fears of war; and India is complaining specially just now of the competition of American cotton producers.

The failure record is not conspicuously bad—barring Guion—and four-fifths of the victims are traders of small consequence. But two Eastern banks are reported in trouble on account of grain speculation. Ventures of a speculative charactor are more and more observed as a cause of financial collapse. The more solvent condition of British traders than American is vividly shown by the fact that the number of failures in England and Wales was 520 less in 1883 than in 1882, while our list was longer than ever before, with the exception of one year.

THEIR SURE REFUGE.

There is great danger that the country may attach too much importance to the apparent demoralization of the lobbies in Washington and draw from it hopes of a political millennium of reform that will be most cruelly disappointed. Tho the "agents and attorneys" of the Huntingtons and Goulds, Roach, the sugar monopoly, and all the other vested wrongs that have so much to fear if the wishes of the people with regard to their obliteration could be carried out, acknowledge that they are whipped in advance and will retire, it is an open secret that their apparent submission is but a ruse. They wish to beguile the people with a show of withdrawal while they are betaking themselves to a new line of defenses. These monopolists have one sure refuge—the Senate. There they expect to thwart all the plans for bringing them to book.

Very little these men care what may be done by the committees of the House or by the House itself. The Senate is theirs. Popular enthusiasm may rise and flood the House of the People; it can only dash in impotent foam against the obstructive "dignity" of the House of Lords. The forfeiture of the Texas Pacific land-grant and a score of others, the plans for a postal telegraph, the various measures for the regulation of the railroads like the Reagan bill and for the reduction of the extravagant rates of the Pacific railroads are not likely to be vigorously opposed by the lobby in the House. The intention of the telegraph monopolists, and the railroad monopolists, and the land monopolists was not to let even the House attack them with any success. But the publication of the Huntington letters disarranged all their plans. A number of the kings had rented houses in Washington with the intention of showing their regal presences there and overawing every attempt to disturb them in the enjoyment of their privileges. But they will not now venture, after what has been made known about their methods with previous Congresses, to take up a permanent residence in Washington. They will not probably operate in the Lower House at all. The Senate is smaller, is already in sympathy with them to a large extent, and can be manipulated with more ease and perhaps less expense in the way of "solid reasons" than the other branch of the Legislature.

It has not been the practice of the Senate to talk things it did not like to death, but the country runs little risk of being disappointed if it makes up its mind from the start that it is about to witness some very elaborate and ostentatious exhibitions of Senatorial determination not to be compelled by public opinion or necessity to do anything in indecorous haste. There is Senator Ingalls, for instance. Any one who imagines that any bill for any forfeiture of the grants of public lands to any corporation, but especially to any of the Pacific railroads, can be hurried through the Senate without the most "exhaustive" examination by him of all the points involved, makes a great mistake as to the Senator's powers of industry and his fidelity—to those to whom he owes fidelity. And there are other noble Senators who will be equally industrious and faithful.

Any one who supposes that the corporations or their agents or Senators will be restrained by any shamefacedness or by any fears from carrying out their plans does not know them. These corporations and corporation lobbyists and corporation Congressmen despise the people. Huntington was so indifferent to the opinion of the people about his corruption of members of Congress that he refused to take a step to prevent the publication of the evidence under his own hand of what he had been doing. The Standard Oil Company buys Senators and refuses to pay its taxes, or to answer the proper questions of the officers of the people, with a perfect contempt for the public and a sang-froid with which $100,000,000 could endow its possessor. The Western Union has determined that the people shall never be allowed to use electricity in the transmission of the mails, unless they will buy its plant and watered stock at its own valuation. There will be no lack of Senators who will be found exerting an irresistible influence in the way of the passage of any other bill. It even seemed that indications of their tactics could be detected in the colloquy day before yesterday on the Postal Telegraph bill between Senator Edmunds and the Senate Post-Office Committee.

One satisfaction at least we mean to have. Now that we know that it is in the Senate that the monopolists of high and low degree intend to make their stand against all the measures demanded by public opinion, the public will keep its eyes on that house of refuge for the grabbers. Every move for delay, every needless spinning of debate into the warp and woof of procrastination, every demonstration in committee or on the floor against the consummation of the wishes of the public will be noted, reported, and explained so that every voter in the United States will know to whom he and the monopolists are indebted for their respective blanks and prizes in the Senatorial lottery.

THE exposure printed yesterday of the methods which have been adopted to protect saloonkeepers guilty of selling liquors to drunkards and minors from punishment should receive the careful attention of the State's-Attorney and the courts. It is asserted that for several months past each grand jury has contained a large number of saloonkeepers. Mr. Storrs, in his letter to Mr. Mills, says:

> Upon the September grand jury there were seven or eight saloonkeepers; upon the October grand jury there were five or six saloonkeepers, and the same number upon the November grand jury. We have not the data as to the December grand jury, but on the present grand jury there are also six saloonkeepers or ex-saloonkeepers, and one of these gentlemen is a man who has been tried and convicted for offending against this very statute [forbidding the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards].
>
> The list for January is as follows:
>
> Frederick Labahn, ex-saloonkeeper, Lake View.
>
> M. C. Corcoran, No. 34 North Clark street, saloonkeeper.
>
> Frank Becker, Town of Lake, saloonkeeper.
>
> Allison Kittering, Lemont, supposed to be an ex-saloonkeeper.
>
> Charles Hagerman, No. 531 West Fourteenth street, ex-saloonkeeper.
>
> Robert Kuhlman, No. 647 West Twelfth street, saloonkeeper.
>
> Moritz Wasserman, No. 167 North Clark street, ex-saloonkeeper.

Some of these men are not only saloonkeepers but representatives of the worst and most dangerous classes of the community. Why should "Mike" Corcoran, for example, be admitted to this or any other grand jury? He is notoriously—and has been for years—the keeper of a house that has been the resort of the criminal classes on the North Side. He has committed more offenses against the laws than half the persons who will be brought before the grand jury of which he is a member. It is an outrage on society that such a man should be put forward as a representative of law-abiding and law-enforcing citizens.

A member of the September grand jury, which ignored a large number of indictments against saloonkeepers, was August Mette, who is thus described by Mr. Storrs:

> A prominent saloonkeeper, then under bonds for his appearance to the Criminal Court, held over on a charge of selling liquor to minors. He was at that time Secretary and is now Treasurer of the Saloonkeepers' Association.

It is believed that this man has been instrumental in filling the grand juries with saloonkeepers and their friends continuously since he served so efficiently as a member of the September grand jury.

The State's-Attorney has had his duty pointed out to him so plainly that he can hardly fail to demand the examination of the jurors which has been requested. Judge Hawes surely has no sympathy with the saloonkeepers who sell liquor to minors or with any of their special representatives who have obtained places on the January jury. The Judge is expected to do his whole duty in this case.

THE interview with C. P. Huntington printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday reveals an interesting state of mind on the part of that gentleman. He is apparently as obtuse as Tweed, or Jay Gould, or Stephen W. Dorsey. The possession of large wealth and the adulation which it has brought him from senile admirers in San Francisco and New York have made him indifferent to public opinion, if not ignorant of it. When we find Mr. Huntington blithely saying: "O, we shall keep the Texas Pacific grant," and "I don't think those letters have done me any hurt; I think they will do me good on the rebound," we begin to doubt whether he is really so "smart" a man as has been represented. A truly "smart" man would be sensitive to attacks upon his honor. He would not enjoy being exposed to popular scorn and contempt. He would at least put a commercial value on a reputation for honesty and uprightness in his dealings with the Government. But Huntington boasts that he has corrupted Legislatures and stolen a great fortune from the people by bribery. We believe that the majority of the American people will regard his language as shocking and repulsive, and will henceforth think of him as the coarsest, meanest, and most degraded of his kind. Any action that Congress may take to recover from him and his confederates a part of the lands and moneys they have obtained by corrupt means will be sustained by the people, and any failure to exercise the utmost powers of the law against them will be condemned by good citizens, irrespective of party.

THE first primaries held under the new system in New York City Friday last brought out a large vote. There were contests in only nine districts. Some of the contests were close. In several of the districts the factions which have heretofore struggled for supremacy appointed conference committees, and the delegates to the County Committee and the members of the District Committees were made up from each faction. In this way both sides were represented, and the result is a harmonious district organization. In these districts the vote was lighter than would otherwise have been the case. This was notably the case in the Thirteenth, one of the strongest Republican districts in the city. The registration was 1,415, and the vote cast was 368. The *Tribune* says: "The general feeling among Republicans was satisfaction at the result. No voter who could establish his claim to be considered a Republican was debarred from casting his ballot. That the voters exercised their privilege of scratching the candidates whom they did not like was shown in nearly every district. The total vote cast was greater than at any previous Republican primary held in this city. There have been many changes in the make-up of the delegations to the County Committee and also in the District Committees; but most of the old leaders will be found in the lists of those elected, with an infusion of new blood that cannot fail to be beneficial to the well-being and usefulness of the organization in the approaching Presidential campaign." On the other hand, the *Herald* says:

> The elections resulted in a general victory for the machine element. This election was preceded by a process of registration or enrollment. The three Tuesdays following next after election-day it was the privilege of all persons who had voted for the Republican ticket to record their names as persons entitled to vote at the party primaries in their several Assembly districts. The old-time members of the "regular" organizations availed themselves of this right to a man. Their names occupy the leading positions on the registry books of the districts. As for the general body of the party, the majority in most of the districts neglected their opportunity. Where active "independent" organization existed the members secured their primary franchise as a rule; but outside of these thousands of Republicans took no more interest in the proceedings than they did in the palmiest days of "machine" rule.

On the same subject the *Times* says:

> The Republican "primaries" which were held yesterday for the purpose of choosing delegates on the County Committee, members of the District Committees, and enrolling officers for the present year, had a result which is somewhat mixed. In the greater number of Assembly districts there were no contests, and the names upon the tickets show that the old machine element remains in full control. In some of the other districts the contests sprung from old divisions, and the prevalence of neither side was an indication of reform in political methods. In some cases, as in the Twenty-first District, an effort was made to meet and disarm the aggressive reform element by putting representatives of all the divisions on the ticket. In a few cases the new blood gave evidence of its vitality by choosing delegates and committeemen of its own. The net result is that the control of the County Committee will be in the hands of the old machine managers or their sympathizers, tempered by the presence of a minority who favor more liberal methods. The District Committees will in the greater number of districts be of the old stripe, but in a few they will represent the enlightened sentiment of the party. The first real test of the reorganization will come when delegates to the State Convention are to be chosen.

THE "esteemed contemporary" is still loose in the New York newspaper arena. The *Times* returns to the attack of the *Tribune* to which we referred the other day, and professes to be greatly distressed by the ingratitude of the "serpent" which it has now discovered the *Tribune* to be. The thanks it gets from the serpent for its kind and neighborly remarks about the *Tribune's* increase in circulation from 20,000 to 24,600 is the display by the latter of "a red and forked tongue a column long." But with a wealth of rhetorical resources that shows that some of the "best people" must be denizens of the *Times* office the latter in the next sentence changes its zoölogical classification of its hated rival. He is no longer a "serpent"; he becomes a "lame dog." It will not surprise any one acquainted with the visual opulence of New York editors who eat and drink the best the land affords if in its next issue the *Times* insists that the editor of the *Tribune* is a green monkey with a sky-blue tail and snakes in his boots. The *Tribune* attempted, as the boys say, to "stump" the *Times* by daring it to publish its bills for postage. But the challenged party in its own Ciceronian dialect receives the "proposition with carbolic acid and an averted nose." It explains the willingness of the *Tribune* to give the world its postage bill on grounds which show that New York is indeed, as the newspaper men of that elegant and cosmetropolitan city have several times hinted, the only centre in the universe of true "journalism." The reason why is, the *Times* says, as follows:

> Its circulation is, so its enemies say, three-fifths bribed and two-fifths begged. It sows broadcast the enticing chromo and premium dictionaries fall from its hand like grain from the sowers. Now its payments for postage cover not only its daily, weekly, and semi-weekly editions, and its "*Tribune* extras," but also the tons of dictionaries, chromos, sewing-machines, boots and shoes, candy, worsted-work, leggings, jack-knives, Waterbury watches, toy pistols, coffee-pots, preserves, chewing-gum, dolls, playing-cards, etc., etc., by means of which—so its enemies say—it allures most of its country readers to enroll their names on its subscription lists, so swelling its postage to such grateful proportions.

Such words must of course come to blows. The reference of the *Times* to the editor of the *Tribune* as one who was "lean and young" but has now grown "too fat and sybaritish," is evidence that he has begun to make a physical reconnaissance of the resources of his antagonist before undertaking to paint the town red with his blood. The prospect is delightful. We have only one suggestion to make, and that is that the two editors emulate the example of Sullivan the slugger and Slade the Maori, in whose paths they are rapidly traveling, and hire a hall for their scrapping-match. All the "best people" will want to go.

THE action of the court at Buffalo in forbidding the pool lines to boycott the Lackawanna Railroad or to discriminate against it excites a deep and widespread interest. Mr. Commissioner Fink's edict against the offending road had scarcely been issued when it was thus converted into waste paper. It is significant that within a few hours after the injunction was ordered he arranged to arbitrate the question in dispute between the Lackawanna and the pooled lines. The order evidently reminded the pool magnates of a fact which they persistently ignore—that the railroads are built by public franchise, and that they do not exist, however strange the assertion may seem, for the sole benefit of managers, "Commissioners," or speculative Directors, but to render service to the public. There are signs that the people are becoming weary of having their ears stuffed day after day with reports of "cuts" and "wars," or with "orders" cutting off the connections of roads "to punish" them for not charging higher rates. They are tired of having charges today advanced on one class of freights and lowered upon another, and of tomorrow having the terms reversed, thus distracting shippers and unsettling the whole course of business, because of the petty internal squabbles in their pools. A few more judicial interventions like that in the Lackawanna case may serve to make the gentlemen who are playing fast and loose with the great highways of traffic pause and think. It will be well for them if they heed the present warning. If they continue to disturb business and to jar the public ear with the clamor of their disputes they may end by forcing this question of pools into the prominence of a political issue, a result which would decidedly not be to their taste.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHIEF-ENGINEER MELVILLE and Lieut. Danenhower have been selected by Secretary Chandler to assist in the reception of the bodies of De Long and his companions in this city. This is one of the few barren honors accorded to them in return for their sufferings during the Jeannette voyage and the retreat to the Lena. Some futile attempts have been made to reward them for their meritorious conduct. A bill now before one of the Houses of Congress proposes a gratuity of $1,000 to each of them. This is an inadequate procedure, the amount scarcely compensating them for the loss of their personal effects. Whatever may be the deserts of Lieut. Danenhower, Chief-Engineer Melville has superior claims upon the generosity of Congress. Even the jealous officers of the line ought to have the honesty to make this concession to the staff. A dignified method of recognizing his services will be to advance him to the next grade, the promotion conferring the rank of Commander. Bills have been introduced in both Houses to effect this purpose. This will be an honorable and effective way of recognizing the zeal, fidelity, and heroism of the man. A similar policy was adopted when Ensign Lucien Young was advanced fifteen numbers to a higher grade for his efforts in saving life at the wreck of the Huron.—*N. Y. Trib.*

IT is to be regretted that the Senate has rejected the Mexican commercial treaty; for, although the convention was almost wholly in the nature of an experiment, the advantages secured by it to the United States promised to be substantial. The raw materials proposed to be admitted free of duty are not produced in Mexico to any considerable extent, and the export of American manufactured goods which would be encouraged under the treaty was likely to be large. It was expected that the Southern Senators who are apprehensive that Mexico would eventually raise sugar and tobacco for export would rally to the defeat of the treaty. This expectation has been only partly realized, although the sugar-growing and tobacco-raising States were solid against the treaty. Why Senators from New England, Michigan, and Pennsylvania should have voted "nay" is not clear, except on the supposition that any commercial reciprocity is dreaded and abhorred as an entering wedge for free trade.—*N. Y. Times.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to one of the Eastern papers:

> Is it not time to stop the twaddle about soldiers' orphans? A year or so ago an illustrated paper had a cartoon representing the war-widow with her children. The relict was a young woman of about 25, with infants ranging from 3 to 7 years of age. At that rate the mother must have been 1 or 6 years old in 1864. As it is now twenty years since the War ended the orphans must be at present 20 years of age or more. I think these interesting chickens are big enough to scratch for themselves. Or shall it be said, "Once a war-orphan, always a war-orphan"?

A CORRESPONDENT sends in this extract from the 123d Psalm in the quaint old version used in the Scotch Presbyterian Churches (commonly called Rouse's version) as precisely suited for the present use of the Democratic majority in Washington:

> O Lord, be gracious to us,
> Unto us gracious be;
> Because replenish'd with contempt
> Exceedingly are we.

—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE formula for adjourning the Pennsylvania Legislature used to be, it is said, "If Tom Scott has no further business to bring before this body, it stands adjourned," etc., etc. The Cook County grand juries have adopted this phrase: "If the Saloonkeepers' Association is satisfied and ready to quit, we are."

THE British post-office authorities have finally reached the wise conclusion to send their mails to America by the fastest steamships instead of the slowest. They have been a long time in arriving at this point, and after all the new arrangement will not go into effect until next September.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* (so a New York stockholder says) has paid dividends equal to 1 per cent a month for four months on a valuation of $1,000,000—or $40,000 in all. But it has paid nothing more for the last twelve months.

SPEAKING at the Clover Club banquet in Philadelphia Thursday evening, Gen. Sherman said that for the remainder of his life he hoped to see no more war, no more shooting, no more maiming or giving pain, even to feelings.

THE Chicago *Herald* is indifferent to its own probable fate when it begins to print pictures of coffins. It is the most consumptive-looking paper this side of the grave.

THE right to sell liquors to boys and drunkards was secured to mankind by the last election of Mayor Harrison—so he and his friends seem to think.

THE liquidation of Jay Gould is a gratifying process. The people never expected to draw blood out of that turnip.

A SECTION of C. P. Huntington's cheek has been secured for exhibition in the Patent-Office.

IS LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS afraid to indict the lottery-dealers?

PERSONALS.

W. W. Astor, the American Minister at Rome, lives a very secluded life, only giving an occasional dinner-party to the Legation. The Rospigliosi Palace, where he resides, is as closely shut up as though there were no American Minister there.

Louis E. Salomon, the President of the black Republic of Hayti, is described as a massive, broad-shouldered giant, at least six feet six inches in hight, with the physical proportions of a gladiator; snow-white locks, keen, restless eyes, glittering like diamonds in a setting of jet, high, intellectual forehead, and a form, despite his advanced age, erect as a pillar of stone, with a dignified air. He was educated at one of the most famous colleges in Paris, and is a person of no ordinary ability, being a brilliant conversationalist and linguist and a crafty diplomat.

The death of Jean Trottet, of Geneva, N. Y., recalls a man of an energy and courage which have seldom been surpassed. He was born without legs, hands, or feet, yet he learned to write, fastening his pen at his elbow, and when he grew older became an active haymaker, used the reins with dexterity, and was so good a shot that he often carried off the village prizes for mark-firing. He was independent and sagacious, and has left a widow and four children amply provided for. Tempting offers were made to his parents and later to himself by showmen, but were invariably declined.

The late Joseph Arnold, long Cashier of the Birmingham (Conn.) Bank, had a powerful memory. The following illustration of it is related: "A few years ago Mrs. Kimberly (a public reader then in vogue) read Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' Such an impression did the poem make upon his mind that after he got home he repeated it from beginning to end without mistake, and he never forgot it. One day he chanced to mention to a friend that when a boy he read the first chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew through once, and he had never seen it since, yet he said he could repeat it then word for word, which he proceeded to do (his friend holding the book), hard genealogical words and all, correctly."

Sig. Garcia, the heaviest *trent et quarante* player of modern, or, perhaps, any other times, is about to enter a monastery. "I remember him well," says the London *World*, "in the old days at Baden-Baden and Homburg—the days of Hastings, Huntingtower, and Wyndham of Felbrigg—and when there were a-many trying to break the bank, though he alone succeeded. This he did on more than one occasion (he having a special and increased limit), and I once saw him hand over 10,000 francs to a charity after he had done so—a charity for which, by the way, Patti was both singing and giving her money. At Homburg he carried all be-

fore him. Two or three years back, sitting at a table outside the Café de la Paix in Paris, a wretched and half-starved-looking man took the chair next to mine, and on looking at him I recognized Garcia. He, however, got up in the world again afterward."

An aged colored man whom the Staunton *Spectator* has discovered in the solitude of East Tennessee, tells an original anecdote about Gen. Jackson. According to this authority, the General having ridden up to a little tavern in Marysville and found a score or more of loungers who were not inclined to make a place for him in front of the fire, called to a servant: "Boy, have you got any oysters in the shell?" "Yes, massa, plenty of 'em." "Well, put my horse in the stable, and measure out a half-bushel of oysters and carry to him." The loungers speedily thinned out to see the horse eat oysters. The General, after enjoying the fire and seeing the boy, said: "Well, boy, how is my horse getting on with his oysters?" "Oh, massa, he ain't eating 'em." "Very well, bring 'em to me and give him some oats."

Ex-Gov. Butler's farewell gift of a Bible to Massachusetts reminds a writer in the Washington *Post* of the time when Mr. Bell, on becoming Governor of Texas, began his inaugural address with, "Fellow-citizens! in the chaste and beautiful language of Job, 'Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York.'" The result of this remarkable pronunciamento was that the Governor was overwhelmed with gifts of Bibles from every State and from foreign lands; Bibles in English, Latin, French, Russian, and Hindoo, illustrated, illuminated, polyglot, hieroglyphic, bound in paper, leather, velvet; sent by mail, by express, by freight, by special messenger. Another result was that from Galveston to the Pan-Handle almost every man, woman, and child got a Bible and a copy of Shakspeare and "read up," until Richard III. and Job became the best-known and most-talked-about men in the State.

Ben: Perley Poore writes: "John C. Calhoun was Vice-President of the United States, and consequently President of the Senate, a position which to him was very irksome, as he was forced to sit and dumbly listen to debates in which he was eager to participate. He had been talked of by some of the best men in the country as a candidate during the recent Presidential election, but the North had not given him any substantial support. He was, by instinct and by education, a parliamentary leader, but he was too nervous and too strong a partisan to preside with impartiality over a deliberative body. Tall, well-formed, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, with a serious expression of countenance rarely brightened by a smile, and with his long, black hair thrown back upon his forehead, he looked like an arch conspirator waiting for the time to come when he could strike the first blow. In his dress he affected a Spartan simplicity, although he used to have four horses harnessed to his carriage, and the entertainments at his residence on Georgetown Heights were very elegant. His private life was irreproachable, although, when Secretary of War under Mr. Monroe, he had suffered obloquy because of a profitable building contract which had been dishonestly awarded during his absence by the chief clerk to that official's brother-in-law. The two divided a large sum, which they obtained from the Public Treasury without having given any equivalent therefor, and Mr. Calhoun was made to bear the blame."

FOREIGN NOTES.

London Truth: A good deal of sparring in regard to the condition of Lord Lansdowne's Irish estates took place before the passing of the Land act between Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (Lansdowne's brother) and Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C. That the rents were too high is now proved by the fact that the Land Court has reduced most of them on the Queen's County estate by the substantial amount of 18¼ per cent, or, with some additions proposed to be paid next May for drainage work performed three or four years ago, and the first installment of which would accrue next gale day, of 20 per cent. Lord Lansdowne was put forward as a model Irish landlord, and in comparison with others he possibly was. Nothing, therefore, can more clearly prove the impossibility of the best of landlords being judges in their own cases than these reductions.

The Irish Catholic priests of Australia have just administered a rather severe dose to their Supreme Pontiff. Some time ago the Archbishopric of Sydney became vacant through the death of Archbishop Vaughan. The deceased prelate was a thorough-going Englishman. He did not get on well with either his priests or his people, who are 99 per cent Irish. During his administration of Roman Catholic affairs in Australia he appointed a number of Italians, Englishmen, and Scotchmen to some of the minor Bishoprics, passing over worthy Irish priests in doing this. When he died the Celtic Catholics determined to assert themselves. Nearly all the Irish clergymen joined in a recommendation to Rome to appoint one of their own number Dr. Vaughan's successor. This recommendation was not noticed. The Australians sent clerical delegates to the Vatican, who protested that the appointment of any Englishman to the See would lead to a schism. It was the intention of the Vatican to appoint an Englishman. Dr. Vaughan's brother, Dr. Hedley, and Mgr. Capel were mentioned. But the determined attitude of the Hibernian clerics deterred them. It was resolved to submit the matter to the Bishops and clergy of Australia for recommendation. The result can hardly be pleasing to the Pope or his advisers. The recommendations submitted were the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, dignissimus; the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, dignior; and the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Maynooth, dignus. Dr. Croke, it will be remembered, was censured by the Pope for his friendship for Parnell. Dr. Moran was also censured for advising tenants to demand restitution for past exactions from their landlords. All three are Irishmen. The Pope cannot without stultification appoint any of them. If he does not, will there be a schism?

AMUSEMENTS.

German Comic Opera.

A very large audience witnessed last night a performance of Strauss' bewitching comic opera, "Die Fledermans," given by Mr. Isenstein's German dramatic company at McVicker's Theatre. The audience was undoubtedly amused, for even Hans Balatka's spiritless conception of the music and voiceless singers could not entirely kill the sparkle and the champagne-like frothiness of the work, but who had seen "Die Fledermans" given by the Gerstinger company, and even by our local troupe when Josephine Pagay was the leading spirit of operetta performances, could not but be utterly disgusted with the ruthless treatment the opera received. Miss Lina Wassmann acted the part of Rosalind fairly, but her singing was very indifferent. Miss Alwina Heynold, of San Francisco, who had taken the splendid part of Adele, could hardly sing at all, but acted with an abandon almost too much for German taste. Mr. Eisbach's Eisenstein was poorly sung and acted still more poorly, and the same may be said of all gentlemen engaged in the performance. Not one of them had caught the dress-coat spirit of the opera. A rather pleasing impression was made by Miss Hagedorn in the part of Orlofsky. She looked exceedingly well and acted with becoming dignity, and made of the music all her voice permitted her to. Chorus and orchestra were often sadly out of tune and time, and the stage management very careless. Taken all in all the performance was no credit to Mr. Isenstein's company.

Theron R. Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Theron R. Butler, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and well-known in Cleveland and Chicago, died today.

Notes.

The 315 members of Mr. Abbey's operatic army are expected to arrive in town at 8 a. m. today by special train on the Pennsylvania Road.

Mme. Nilsson, of the Abbey opera company, arrived about midnight in the special car of President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. She took quarters at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Mapleson's agent announces that during the Chicago engagement of the Mapleson opera company the new tenor, Andrea Anton, and the new contralto, Mlle. Bianchi-Fiorio, will make their débuts. It is also announced that the seats for the "Huguenots" performance Jan. 30, in which both Mme. Patti and Mme. Gerster will take part, will cost $8 on the lower floor.

FARMERS IN DA[KOTA].

Dakota Correspondence St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press*: In Mr. Finkle's store today a farmer came in to settle for a load of wheat and made a number of purchases, and among them were several pounds of very ordinary butter and three or four dozen packed eggs. I inquired if this sort of thing was a common practice of the farmers in the vicinity.

"Farmers," repeated the merchant contemptuously, "why, we haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat-raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota who own whole quarter-sections of land seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or a pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

FOREIGN.

Prince Victor Napoleon of France "Preparing to Serve His Country."

Rumored Massacre of Christians at Khartoum—El Mahdi's Emissaries at Work.

Gen. Gordon's Program in the Soudan—The Germanic Spoken at Sea—Disorders in Ireland.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

HE WILL GO WHENEVER DUTY CALLS.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—I have just heard a strange story, but from a source so authentic that I cannot refrain from sending it, though I decline personal responsibility. When, a few months ago, Prince Victor was begged to put himself at the head of the Victorieus, presided over by M. Paul de Cassagnac, he answered:

"My father allows me 6,000 francs a year. I cannot live on that. Give me 50,000 francs and I am your man. In all haste."

The Empress Eugénie was sounded, and then the Princess Clotilde, Victor's mother, and even Uncle Humbert, King of Italy, was appealed to—all in vain. Finally the Bonapartists decided to get up a subscription among themselves.

The letter from Prince Victor, published in Friday's *Figaro*, would seem to indicate that it was successful. Prince Victor, now sure of pocket-money for one year at least, decided to write the letter which, it is needless to say, has made his father, Prince Napoleon, perfectly furious. Victor says: "I am preparing myself to serve my country whenever my duty calls me."

EGYPT.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

CAIRO, Jan. 20.—It is reported that a massacre of Christians has occurred at Khartoum.

KHARTOUM STILL OPEN TO CAIRO.

Khartoum still remains open to Cairo. The appointment of "Chinese" Gordon is generally welcomed, and, it is said, receives the cordial sanction of the Government.

AN OFFER OF REFUGE IN ABYSSINIA.

King John offers a refuge in Abyssinia for the officials and foreign Consuls at Khartoum.

INTERMEDDLING DERVISHES.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 18.—It is reported that a number of Dervishes near here have summoned the people to join El Mahdi. A great army is expected in ten days.

ENGLISH MONEY AT A DISCOUNT.

English sovereigns, recently popular in Bazaars, are now refused, or only taken at a discount. This is regarded as ominous. The bearing of the people has totally changed. Some strong influence is at work.

GEN. GORDON'S PROGRAM.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Times* says that Gen. Gordon goes straight to Suakin via the canal. He will meet Baring, the British Consul-General, at Suez, and come to an agreement in regard to coöperation by the English authorities with Egypt as far as may be necessary. Moussa, Chief of the Hadendowa tribe, whose sons Gen. Gordon saved from death, to which they were condemned by Egyptian officials for making raids, is to be summoned to Suakin, and Gen. Gordon will go with his escort to Khartoum, where he will assemble the heads of tribes and announce that he has come on behalf of England to restore their liberty and remove the adventurers who have been the curse of the country. He will also inform the chiefs that the slave trade must cease. As soon as he has finished his task in the Soudan he will go to the Congo country and deal with the slave trade at its headquarters. Gen. Gordon expects to be five months in the Soudan. The King of the Belgians has asked the English Government to send English officers to act in Gen. Gordon's place in the Congo country until Gen. Gordon is ready to fulfill his engagement.

A LAWLESS HORDE.

The *Times* says: "The evacuation of the Soudan south of Khartoum is a condition precedent to all healthy reorganization of the mass of Egyptian soldiers. It is officially estimated that 40,000 men have been let loose upon the country in the name of occupation. This lawless horde of plunderers must evacuate the territory before the Soudan can become tranquil."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMER GERMANIC.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The steamer Illyrian, from Boston, reports that she spoke the disabled steamer Germanic the 18th 400 miles west of Fastnet, in longitude 19° 24'. All were well.

The steamer Germanic is expected to arrive at Queenstown Monday.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Queen is at Osborne. She is able to take short walks, but cannot stand upon her feet longer than a few minutes at a time. Her health is otherwise good.

THE IRONWORKERS.

The Ironworkers' Society of Darlington today received a telegram from the Iron and Steel Workers' Society of Pittsburg stating that agents are going to England to induce workmen to go to America. The society resolved to circulate the telegram in all the iron districts, in the hope that no British workmen would assist in defeating their brethren in America.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS DISASTER.

The *Times*, commenting on the City of Columbus disaster, says the wreck implies an almost impossible degree of negligence on the part of every officer and man on the steamer's watch.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE NATIONALIST MEETING AT BOYLE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Nationalists' meeting at Boyle today was attended by 5,000 persons. The speakers were O'Brien and Kenny, members of Parliament.

THE ENNISKILLEN RIOT.

During a riot at Enniskillen Saturday the police charged the mob and were met by the Nationalists with a shower of stones. Orangemen also stoned the police, and afterwards stoned Catholic school-houses.

CABLE NOTES.

Prince Heinrich, son of the Crown Prince of Germany, has arrived at Bermuda aboard the corvet Olga. She goes on a short cruise to the Western islands and thence proceeds to Germany.

Two meetings were held in Paris yesterday in furtherance of the proposition to revise the Constitution. Speeches were delivered favoring social revolution. One of the meetings decided to organize a fund to raise a monument to the Communists who were shot.

De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, arrived at Vienna yesterday morning. In company with Prince Labanoff, Russian Embassador, he proceeded to the Palace, where he was given audience by the Emperor and Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The Emperor afterward gave a dinner in honor of De Giers and Labanoff, at which several Ministers were present.

A WOMAN'S PLUCK.

London *Telegraph*: An exalted heroine has been found in the wife—now unhappily the widow—of M. de Roepstorff, a gentleman of Danish extraction, belonging to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, lately the Superintendent in charge of the convict settlement of Camorta, the Capital of the Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. There are 200 native desperadoes of the very worst type at Camorta, with only thirty soldiers of the Madras Native Infantry and a like number of police to guard them. A havildar, or native officer of the contingent of soldiers, had a grudge against M. de Roepstorff, in consequence of a dubious accusation which had been brought against him by a native watchman. The vindictive havildar lay in ambush for the Superintendent, and as the unfortunate gentleman was riding past the barracks the havildar fired at him and shot him dead. The murderer at once blew out his own brains.

The hapless Mme. de Roepstorff, who had been riding a few yards behind her husband, found herself a widow, 300 miles by sea from any one to speak to, and with 200 convicts virtually at large to deal with. To complicate the agonizing difficulty of her position, the native soldiery and the native police were on the worst of terms. But the heroism of the "Mem Sahib" made her mistress of the situation. She had her husband's body carried to his bungalow and afterward buried; she dispatched a native craft to Port Blair, the Capital of the Andamans, with two Constables, to report the tragedy which had occurred; she took command of the station; she ordered all reports to be made to herself; and she kept her ferocious flock in perfect order until, seven days later, the Acting Commandant at Fort Blair, with some officers and the Chaplain, arrived at Camorta. Then, but not until then, the brave heroine broke down; and when the Chaplain read the burial service over her husband's tomb she flung herself on the grave and had to be removed by force. Here was the story of the schoolmaster's daughter over again, but writ most tragically large.

THE BLACK FLAGS.

Sudden Growth of the People Now at War with France.

Shanghai *Shenpas*: Liu Yuen Fou was originally leader of a remnant of the Canton rebels (the Taepings). He is now over 60 years of age. He has a full face and manly figure. His beard and hair are like silver. His character is of the heroic order, combining in fair proportion sagacity and courage; and he possesses great administrative and organizing ability, by which he has gathered around him adventurous spirits from all quarters. Over twenty years ago, when the imperial troops defeated the Canton rebels, Liu, driven to extremities, took refuge in the northern borders of Annam. The King of Annam was feeble, and could not drive Liu and his gang out by force, so he sent a messenger to offer them protection. This Liu accepted.

At that time the Black Flag followers did not amount to more than a few thousands, and they made a treaty with the King of Annam by which they were allowed to cultivate the wild country among the mountains of Tien-fu-Chang on the understanding that they and the natives were not to molest each other. After three years of cultivation of the land they obtained still further recognition. Liu succeeded in gaining the favor of the King, who supplied him with oxen and seeds for cultivation. Liu made it his object to draw people to join him by kindness and liberality. His good name was published from mouth to mouth everywhere, and multitudes gathered to his standard. The Yellow Flags and the White Flags came in close succession, and many natives also gladly placed themselves under his protection. Liu made allotments of land to them all, that they might support themselves by farming. Thus the population grew and the extent of cultivated land increased. For more than 700 li (200 miles) east and west there were continuous fields with farmhouses and agricultural towns of growing importance.

The expense of maintaining such a large population was very great, and they were burdened by the taxation of the Annam Government; so, after a period of seven years, they took it upon themselves to refuse further payment of taxes, and the King of Annam could not help himself. After this Liu undertook the government of his own territory. All matters of instruction and maintenance, all agricultural and military affairs, administration of justice, and public appointments were duly arranged by himself. Punishments were strict and severe. They had beheading, hanging, rattening, and beating, but no banishment or imprisonment. Each town had a civil and a military chief appointed over it, who superintended the agricultural operations and military drill of a certain number of men. The youths were taught to read, but not to any great extent—only enough to enable them to distinguish surnames and names, or to explain in a rough and general way.

The country they occupied consisted of forest and jungle, with deep ravines and water-courses. The hills are infested by tigers and wolves. Wood-gatherers never venture to go out except in companies. But no other kind of wild beast is so abundant as the monkey. In the stillness of the evening, when no sound is heard but the purling of brooks, the monkeys come out in scores and hundreds, screeching, and jumping, and playing, and chasing each other without end. There is a tree called the monkeys' provision-tree, about ten feet high, growing all about the hills. Its fruit looks like a pomegranate, but it is hard and harsh, not eatable by men. The monkeys, however, eat it with great avidity. When the Black Flags went there first their chief article of cultivation was maize, and in late autumn, when the maize was ripe, each monkey would go to the field and pluck a head and put it under his arm, then, with insatiable greed, pluck another and let the first drop, and so on for a score of times, always dropping the last in its eagerness to take another. Acres of maize would be spoiled in this way in one night, until the people took measures to frighten the monkeys away.

Of late years the colony has enjoyed greater prosperity. The number of Black Flag people is over 80,000, of the Yellow Flag over 60,000, and those of the White Flag over 30,000. There are also natives of the place numbering more than 20,000. The whole population cannot be less than 200,000. The young men, from 17 to 24 years of age, amounting to 20,000, are all swarthy, stalwart fellows, accustomed to scour the forest and spring the gorges with the agility of monkeys. Therefore they are fierce and daring in the extreme; nothing can stand before them, and, moreover, they are wonderfully smart and dexterous. These young men make a formidable army. At present the old Black Flags occupy the mountain pass, which forms, as it were, their inner stronghold. To approach this it is necessary to pass over a succession of five precipitous mountain ranges, which stand up like gigantic walls sufficient to hinder even the flight of birds.

There are also two great water barriers which the Black Flags have constructed by diverting the course of the Red River, and strong guards are stationed at all points within hail of each other. Beyond all these barriers is Tien-fu-Chang, with its wide streets—a great commercial centre—the metropolis of the Black Flags.

In Tien-fu-Chang there is a general yamen for the three Flags, and a separate yamen for each. Every person who wants to join them must give an account of his antecedents and of his connections, if any, with the neighboring people, and must state which Flag he wants to join. Then he is taken to headquarters and examined as to his abilities, and admitted or rejected accordingly. The fighting with the French has hitherto been outside the barriers and business goes on inside just as before without any appearance of trouble or fear. Therefore all observers agree that Liu Yuen Fou is an excellent ruler.

BITS OF IRON IN THE GRIST.

New York *Sun*: In a collar-box on the desk of a down-town dealer in machinery for flour-mills were twenty-seven bits of wire of various engths and forms, two barbs, one nail head, two small lath nails, two pieces of larger nails, one piece of a screw, and a piece of sheet iron.

"How is that for a grist?" he remarked.

"Have you a machine to grind such things as that?"

"Not exactly, but millers run just such grists through their millstones every day in the year. Several years ago the genius of the reaping-machine man invented an attachment by which the grain was bound into sheaves as it was cut. The binding was done with wire. As a consequence, when the wheat was thrashed a good deal of that binding wire went through the thrasher and dropped out in bits into the wheat. Millers, particularly in the Northwest, found so much in the grain that profits were seriously cut by the injury done to the millstones. Two or three associations of millers in different States resolved to buy no wheat that had been bound with wire. That wouldn't work, of course; and it was not long before a milling journal advised the millers to put magnets in the spouts through which the grain was received from the farmer. The miller found that he accumulated not only a lot of binding-wire, but odds and ends of metal that he had never dreamed of. This lot in the box came from a grist of fifty bushels. But the magnets had their drawbacks. They didn't catch all the iron, and they had to be cleaned by hand. Then an inventor devised a machine which consists of a hopper, into which the grain runs, and from which it is fed in an even sheet over a plate of sheet-iron. The plate serves as an armature for a gang of horseshoe magnets beneath it, and, becoming magnetized itself, it holds all the metal that reaches it with the grain. Once a minute an automatic wiper clears the metallic substances from the sheet of iron. The machines are of various sizes and makes, ranging in capacity from twenty-five to 300 bushels an hour, and in price from $45 to $125."

NEW YORK.

Mr. Gould Making Strenuous Efforts to Sustain Western Union Stock.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Says He Has Not Been Silenced—Wall Street.

Reception to Pastor Newman—Judgment Against a Railroad Company—Attachment Against Col. Mapleson.

WESTERN UNION.

AN ADVERTISING CIRCULAR BY MR. GOULD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The *Times* says: "It is abundantly evident that the decline of Western Union stock is causing Mr. Gould more serious embarrassment than the dropping of the Southwestern stocks, for extraordinary efforts are being made to get people to buy it. The latest and somewhat amusing trick is the distribution of an advertising circular in which the merits of Western Union are greatly lauded, and the immense profits to be made by buying the stock at these prices are duly set forth. This circular seems to have been gotten out within the last few days, and is understood to have been mailed to everybody whose name and address can be found on the books of such corporations, financial and otherwise, that Mr. Gould's agents could reach. Copies of the circular were handed about in Wall street yesterday with marginal comments such as the wit of the writers suggested. The best advertisement Mr. Gould could distribute about the Western Union Company would be a transcript of the books which should show that the company was earning the dividends it pays; but this it is beyond his power to do."

A BEAR ATTACK.

The report at the Windsor tonight was that Woerishoffer, Smith, Osborne and others of the bear party had combined to make an attack on Western Union this week, and that Gould was somewhat alarmed. Wabash also will be hammered.

RELIGIOUS.

THE REV. MR. NEWTON'S POSITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls' Church, said today to his congregation that in the letter written him a short time ago by Assistant-Bishop Potter requesting him to discontinue his lectures on the Bible there was an entire absence of any word of command. If there had been the question would have arisen of the Bishop's official right to govern his teachings. "I am convinced in my own mind," said Mr. Newton, "that he has no such official authority, and I should have resented it. There would have been a principle involved." The Bible discourses had not been surrendered, he said, but simply postponed for a time. At the proper season they would be renewed. He was not silenced in any way, and should continue to preach his convictions as freely as he always did. There was no restriction of a free study of the Scriptures.

PASTORAL RECEPTION.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, has been tendered a reception in the vestry of the church Tuesday evening. Among the names on the cards of invitation are Gen. Grant and seven Trustees.

TROUBLE IN THE TABERNACLE.

William A. Hall has resigned the office of Superintendent of Sunday-school of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, owing to the want of a bond of Christian fellowship with the pastor, Dr. Talmage. The differences began at the Christmas festival.

WALL STREET.

WHEN "BIG MEN" TALK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The *Sun's* Wall street article says: The last week in Wall street was one of interviews and disappointments. Jay Gould showed a decided disposition to put prices up, reënforced his staff of brokers by engaging the services of two ex-stars of manipulation, and went boldly to work buying all the Union Pacific that was offered and sustaining the general market by bidding up two or three other specialties. Cautious bears considered the movement earnest enough to begin to cover, and if but few outsiders bought anything for legitimate investment there was unquestionably a great deal of speculative buying, both for short and long account, among the room traders. If it had not been for the sudden collapse of the West Shore, the North River Construction, and the Ontario & Western concerns, the market would probably have improved materially and Mr. Gould would have come out once more victorious. But they don't play "ifs" in Wall street. The collapse of the above-named securities came as a thunderbolt, and the sustaining campaign of Mr. Gould proved a failure. Upon becoming convinced that there was no use trying to revive the Wall street corpse, Mr. Gould seems to have lost his head and began to talk. Almost every day brought out an interview with him in one paper or another. Now, if a man like him begins to talk is is invariably a sign of weakness on his part. He never says a word when he has anything to say. He talks only when he is powerless to act. It is well known that financiers and railroad magnates hate the press, and have recourse to it only in extremities. Even out of men like Mr. Henry Villard and Mr. Horace White, who are themselves old reporters, a newspaper man could no more get a word than he could get blood out of a stone till they both came to grief. The moment the so-called big men begin to talk, look out; there must be something wrong. The law in this case is general. Every one of the so-called big men hates the press almost as bad as Bismarck does. But every one of them is anious to use it when he is driven to the wall—like Bismarck again, who always said he would like to see every newspaper wiped out of existence, and who constantly wrote and dictated editorials when he hoped to gain his point by it. The only exception in this case is Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. He likes to talk to the newspaper reporters almost as much as he does to his horsey friends on the road. It seems to be a kind of hygienic measure with him. It gives him an opportunity to air his elegantly-conceived ideas. He loves to dwell upon the fact that he has reached the acme of beatitude, and cares not a straw about any other being in existence. He cannot find names strong enough to call people by, and every fresh interview brands some men with a new, refined, and gentlemanly appellation.

GOULD'S WEALTH.

From the failure of Mr. Gould to turn the natural tide of the market originated the Wall street rumor that he was badly hurt, and that he does not know how to stave off the danger that banking institutions will call in some of their loans to him. Talking upon the subject Signor Morosini said Saturday: "All this talk is absurd. Nobody knows Mr. Gould's position and resources better than I do, and I can assure you that he is better off than ever. He has less stocks than he ever had, and whatever he has is paid for. Whenever he hands me a package and says, 'Morosini, put it in the vault,' I know it is a new lot of securities which will never see daylight again till they show a big profit. No one has any idea of the immense wealth of this man. His income is perfectly fabulous, and it is constantly accumulating. He does not spend anything at all, and the interest and dividends constantly heaped up go into fresh investments. The idea that Mr. Gould is speculating as he did formerly is utterly erroneous."

WOERISHOFFER'S LUCK.

The crippling process in Wall street, although slow, has been remarkably complete. First of all the fleeced lambs departed for parts unknown. Then the more prominent men began to suffer. Villard, Pullman, Porter, D. O. Mills, and other wealthy and influential operators were more or less hurt, till the name of Jay Gould himself, as we have seen, began to be mentioned. One man alone seems to have a monopoly of good luck. In spite of the fact that he has been intimately associated with at least eight enterprises, all of which have proved to be dead failures, his name has not yet been mentioned among the sufferers. This man is Mr. C. F. Woerishoffer, and the wonder is who has lost the money in the stocks and bonds of which he has been the leading spirit.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain and provision market was almost as badly demoralized as the stock market, and the outlook does not promise any improvement. The visible supply is larger than ever, and the foreign demand absolutely nil.

ROBBERY.

AN ACTRESS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Caroline Benton, whose husband is the proprietor of a hotel at Silver City, N. M., complains that she has been robbed of about $400 by a female friend named Mrs. Jennie Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain was an actress in the Billy Emerson combination, and met Mrs. Benton in Silver City. Mrs. Benton came East en route to Europe, and was accompanied by the actress. The two engaged a room at No. 155 East Twenty-sixth street, Mrs. Benton fell ill, and the other nursed her. During the illness her money was taken, and she has had Mrs. Chamberlain and a female who says she is the latter's daughter arrested. The two were held today in $1,500 bail each. Mrs. Benton is penniless.

OBITUARY.

THERON R. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Theron R. Butler, President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, died last evening at 10 o'clock, in his home at No. 433 Fifth avenue, from complications resulting in peritonitis. The value of his estate is estimated at more than $1,000,000.

[He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1813. In 1828 he went to Ohio, where he engaged in various enterprises. He returned to New York in 1843, and became interested in the dry-goods business. He was first a junior partner in the firm of Avery, Hilliard & Co., of which he subsequently became the head. For twenty years he remained a dry-goods merchant. In 1865 he was chosen President of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, and had retained that position up to the time of his death. He had been a Director in the Erie Railroad Company for many years. Mr. Butler had a passion for fine paintings, and devoted many years to the gathering of his collection, which included excellent examples of Gerome, Meissonier, Knaus, Millet, Carot, Zamacois, and most of the other famous European painters of this and the last generation.]

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Sergt. Mason, who attempted to kill Guiteau, placed himself on exhibition at a Bowery museum yesterday.

The steamers Devonia and City of Chicago, which grounded Saturday in the harbor, came off yesterday morning. The Devonia proceeded to sea.

Daniel Donovan has been arrested near Baltimore and identified as the person who beat Joseph Rynar to death with a billiard-cue in a New York saloon.

Col. Mapleson said last night that his new tenor and soprano singers would make their first appearance in this country during the Chicago engagement.

The New York *Tribune* Company Saturday night attached all of Col. Mapleson's property at the Academy of Music for an advertising bill amounting to $800. The Colonel says the bill was not a just one.

A fire in an outbuilding at Newark, N. J., spread to one of the buildings of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm, stayed the panic, and rescued the children. The loss by fire was trifling.

Prodas Florenz, a tinsmith, who attempted to kill Dr. Michael Angelo Farrie in his office in Forty-ninth street Saturday night, was brought before Justice Power in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. Florenz waived examination, and was held in $1,000 bail. Dr. Farrie was leaving the court when Florenz turned toward him and said: "I will kill you yet." For this an additional $1,000 bail was imposed.

The remains of Commander De Long and party, including Mr. Jerome J. Collins, the meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition, are expected to arrive about Feb. 15. Preparations are being made for their reception, and appropriate ceremonies will be held. After the ceremonies the remains, together with those of his mother, which are at present in the family vault, will be taken to his native place in Ireland for interment.

It was yesterday stated that the Brighton Beach Railroad Company would shortly apply for the appointment of a Receiver, and that Gen. Jourdan, formerly Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, would be appointed to the position. Jan. 9 last a judgment for $39,198 was entered in the County Clerk's office in Kings County against the company by the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. The action was brought for money loaned to the road.

A number of prominent merchants in New York City and Chicago have recently taken a large interest in newspaper enterprises. A party of them are about to start a new corporation called the "Exchange Publishing Company," which has been organized with a view of publishing a new evening newspaper. This journal, under the somewhat clumsy title of the *Dial*, is to give, in addition to the ordinary news, exhaustive reports of the commercial, financial, shipping, and other business interests of the country. The writers connected with the new enterprise are said to be men of experience.

THREE REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Correspondence London *News*: On the journey between Ogden and San Francisco I made the acquaintance of an early settler in California. He was a lawyer, and full of reminiscences of the early administration of law in the State. It seems to have worked consistently, so as to give the odd chance to the criminal. Three escapes are worth recording. The first happened at Esmeralda, a town near the borders of Nevada and California. A man was being tried for murder—a very bad case. Esmeralda being at the time understood to be in California, the Judge, Sheriffs, and jury were all from that State. The case for the prosecution was concluded, there was literally no defense, and the fate of the prisoner seemed sealed. The Judge was about to address the jury, when the official surveyors, who had been working in the neighborhood for some days, arrived in the court and announced that Esmeralda was in Nevada. "Then, gentlemen," said the Judge, rising and reaching out for his hat, "I don't know that I've any business here." "I reckon, Judge, that w've none either," said the jury, beginning to disperse. "I guess I'm in the wrong box, too," said the prisoner, and out he went with the crowd, and was not seen in the neighborhood any more.

In the second case the prisoner got off by an oversight of the Judge. This happened at Sacramento. The man had been caught red-handed in the act of murder, but in accordance with the possibilities of American law had been bailed out. At the sitting of the court the man surrendered, and the responsibility of his bondsman there ended. This was a preliminary inquiry, and what the Judge had to decide was whether the man should be held to answer the charge before a jury, a process akin to our magisterial inquiry. After hearing the evidence the Judge "held the prisoner to answer," but omitted the next formula of delivering him into the custody of the Sheriff. It was accordingly the business of only a single person to look after the prisoner. That person was himself, and judging he would be better outside he walked out, and has not since been captured.

The third case is less nearly connected with legal formula. A Sheriff had after a hot chase caught a prisoner charged with shooting a fellow-practitioner at the bar of a hotel. As there was some talk of rescue, the Sheriff, a determined fellow, spared no precaution. He had the prisoner bound and carried into a substantial log-hut. Arming himself to the teeth he determined to keep watch himself through the night. He barricaded the door, and for greater safety slept across it, placing his prisoner in the corner remotest from the door. "I guess," he said, as he lay down, "if they take the boy they'll have to stride over my body." At daybreak he was awakened by a cold draught, and looking round saw that he was the sole occupant of the hut. The prisoner's friends had raised one corner of the hut with a screw-jack, the prisoner had rolled himself out, and was already well across the border.

MASONRY AMONG CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—A circular was read today from Archbishop Lynch in all Catholic churches, stating that he had received a letter from Rome asking if it was true the Freemason Society was recruiting large numbers of Catholics in this province, as reported in the *Freemasons' Journal*, and had answered that very few had joined, and those only who had neglected communion and were otherwise irreligious, and who looked only to worldly gain and not to the eternal salvation of their souls."

STATUES OF VESTALS FOUND.

Rome dispatch to London *Times*: The excavations at the House of the Vestals have struck a mine of artistic wealth. The results of today's excavation were four statues of vestals, the torso of a fifth, and the draped statue of a Consul, but to all the six heads were wanting.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The Membership of Mr. Talmage's Church Now Exceeds Three Thousand.

Yesterday's Services Characterized by an Incident of a Somewhat Unusual Nature.

A Convert Immersed in a Pool of Lukewarm Water—The Ceremony Described.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Talmage flung both arms out to their utmost length, strode rapidly from the rear to the front of the platform of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, stood silent for an instant in an attitude of exultation, and then uttered a cry so loud and long that his 4,000 hearers, although accustomed to the intensities of his oratory, were astonished if not dismayed. The word thus remarkably uttered was "Hosanna!" and he repeated it several times in the same manner. His incitement for this startling vocalism was the fact that the membership of the church had been increased beyond a total of 3,000 by fifty-four conversions. He had read the names of the added persons, and was preaching a sermon of glorification. The downfall of the Sunday-school Superintendent who fought against him had been completed by expulsion the previous evening, and tomorrow evening the annual sale of pews is to be held by auction.

THE SERVICES.

Today's services were of a jubilant and unusual character. The house was crowded in spite of a prevailing snow-storm. Heartier congregational singing was never heard than that with which the meeting began—the hymn, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and it had the support of the large organ's fullest possible volume of sound. All kept in time and tune by the blare of a cornet. After the prayer, Scripture reading, and hymn of the ritual, as here established, Talmage delivered the sermon, which contained the quoted glad "Hosanna." He also announced that the eldership of the church was to be increased by five in consequence of the rapid recent growth of membership. He inferentially bade a joyous good-by to the ousted Superintendent by saying that the Sunday-school was in a condition for quick prosperity, and he reminded the people that every dollar which they might pay for seats would go to the maintenance of the Tabernacle work.

ADVERTISING AN ORGAN.

Then came a special feature in a duet by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, singing evangelists. A cabinet organ which had stood against the wall was turned round for the lady to play on, and the back of the instrument was seen to be hugely placarded with the name of the maker. This was a shock to some of the congregation, and they subsequently learned on inquiry that the evangelists had planned it without the pastor's knowledge. The restoration of the organ to its place after the Wilsons had sung left the minds of the spectators too speedily for advertisement, for their attention was fully taken up by the rite of baptism by immersion.

IMMERSING A CONVERT.

Although the Tabernacle is Presbyterian and sprinkling is the usual method in that denomination, there is a pool under the platform for use whenever a convert desires it. Talmage had announced in the morning papers that a number of persons would be immersed, and much curiosity was thereby aroused. "Some of the candidates have been detained," said the pastor, "but such as are present and ready will now submit themselves to the baptismal rite in the manner which they have preferred." He then retired, and two men removed a part of the flooring of the platform in sections, disclosing an open reservoir into which lukewarm water had been run through a concealed pipe. He returned in the long black gown common to such occasions, and descended by a submerged stairway, aided by a temporary railing, until he stood in the middle of the pool, visible only as far down as his breast. The congregation sung "There is a fountain filled with blood," and the air was tremulously continued by organ and cornet while a young man came out from the anteroom, black-robed and with head reverently bowed. He proved to be the only candidate who possessed the moral and physical courage to bear the appointed part in the ceremony. He was led up the stairs to the platform by an elder and down into the water by Talmage. At this point the cornet ceased, but the organ continued softly. Talmage took the young man by the hand, conducted him to the centre of the water, and made a brief prayer for his spiritual welfare; then he repeated the usual words: "Upon thy profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, dear brother, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The submersion was not before the Amen, as the general practice of clergymen is, but after it.

CURIOSITY OF THE CONGREGATION.

The congregation had not taken seats after singing the last hymn, and were now as tall as they could stretch in their anxiety to see the whole of the ceremony. The convert was dropped slowly backward until his face was under water, and as deliberately lifted to an erect posture. Not the slightest mishap blemished the ceremony. But the spectators were partially deprived of the sight of his dripping withdrawal, for he was nearly shut from view by a row of four men who quickly filed into place directly in front of the pool, where they stood and sang a gleeful quartet. They had excellent voices, and used them without instrumental accompaniment, thus producing an effect in striking contrast with the vocalism which had preceded it. While they were singing the baptized young man made his way out by a side door behind them. Upon their retirement Talmage stood alone in the water, in which position he pronounced a benediction.

DUDES UNPOPULAR IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*: There was great excitement on Sixth street, between Pine and Olive streets, last Saturday afternoon, towards dusk, occasioned by a drove of newsboys and bootblacks chasing a dude—a real live dude—along the street. Business-men and clerks stood in their doorways to enjoy the sight, and ladies and gentlemen halted on the pave to watch the fun. The dude was a blonde, with a tight curling mustache, a black silk hat, short, tight-fitting coat, tight black pants, pointed shoes, and high round collar. He carried a cane, wore a "glawss" in his blooming eye, and had the proper lum-tum walk for one of his class. One gentleman said it was Richard Mansfield, of the "Parisian Romance" company; others who seemed to know declared that it was a specialty artist from the Variety Theatre on South Fourth street. The gamins got on to him very quickly, and before he reached Pine street there were between sixty and 100 of them at his heels. "Shoot the dude!" they cried. "Get on to his gun-cases!" "Stab the dice!" "Get on to the Seymour!" and other expressions were freely used, while some of the lads more reckless than the others pelted him with clods of mud. He turned on the crowd frequently to shake his cane at and remonstrate with them, but the more he did so the greater pleasure his persecutors seemed to take in harassing him. By the time he got to Olive street the boys had made a holy show of the "poor fellow," and when he escaped from them into an Olive street car, looking like a lithograph freely spattered with mud, the boys still followed the car, hooting and yelling, intent on pushing their persecution to the utmost limit. They followed the car to Seventh street, and then gave up the chase. A dude doesn't stand much of a show in a Western town.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Arrived out, the Rugia, California, and Caspian.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Arrived, the Nederland, from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived, the Spain and Adriatic, from Liverpool; the Lessing, from Hamburg; the Persian Monarch, from London.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Arrived, the Manitoban, from Glasgow.

Prof. Cromwell, the art connoisseur, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1884.

The copartnership heretofore existing between George L. Petersen, John G. Earhuff, and Frank Heinig, doing a Furniture Manufacturing Business at 87 and 89 Wells-st., Chicago, under the firm name of GEO. L. PETERSEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John G. Earhuff retiring. The business will be continued by Geo. L. Petersen and Frank Heinig, who collect all accounts and assume all liabilities.

GEO. L. PETERSEN,
FRANK HEINIG,
JOHN G. EARHUFF.

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117 TO 123 STATE ST.

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OPERA KID GLOVES
Complete Assortment.
LADIES' LENGTHS,
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MISSES' LENGTHS,
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GENTS' GLOVES
A SPECIALTY.
Every Popular Make.
Popular Prices.
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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
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WE ARE
Daily Adding
TO OUR STOCK
OF
Underclothing
FOR
Ladies, Misses,
AND
Children.
Quality, Variety,
Styles, and Prices
Guaranteed Satisfactory.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL

FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.
Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.
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Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

ALL GENUINE
Hoff's Malt Extract

NOURISHES THE WEAKEST.
STRENGTHENS THE FEEBLEST.
AND BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM BY ENABLING DELICATE PATIENTS TO ASSIMILATE FOOD.
Must be put up in this style bottle, and bear on label the name of
TARRANT & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States, 278 Greenwich-st., New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE $4.00 PER DOZ.

CATARRH. Throat & Lung
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
800 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
87 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—Dr. J. Pischczak, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
538 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
392 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
651 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnecksen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
382 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
674 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THIRTY-THIRD-ST. and Calumet-av. to the First Baptist Church, Sunday morning, a red satin fan, with Russia leather sticks. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 3212 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING clerk or packer; has had four years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 638, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper or cashier, accustomed to general office work, by a practical and experienced man; one who understands his business. The most unexceptionable and responsible references given. Address A M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced male stenographer. Z 33, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 12 YEARS old. Apply at 562 West Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY. References. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework. Please apply at 3115 Butterfield-st., in rear.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, shipping clerk; also a couple of active entry clerks. Call at 177 South Clark-st., Office 1.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA WHOLEsale clothing house a few live salesmen commanding a first-class short-time trade. Address in confidence, with references, stating experience, territory, and annual sales, P.-O. Box 2123, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A VARNISH SALESMAN FOR the City of Chicago; none but an experienced man in this line need apply today between 2 and 6 p. m. at Room 305 Palmer House.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN by an established manufacturer; an A1 experienced man to sell on commission to the retail trade a medium-priced line of solid leather goods. State territory and experience. Address Box 280, Reading, Mass.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO take charge of a shop in a hotel in the country; good wages and steady employment for a reliable person. References required. Address W 16, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR CHICAGO AND THE Northwest—Parties to carry a line of seamless hosiery; none but experienced and reliable parties need apply. Call on or address WM. R. SINKS, 315 North Wells-st., City.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell our Entire Wheat Flour. Easily sold in every State. Liberal commissions to the right parties. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, TWO German girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work and assist in washing and ironing. Inquire at 2230 Michigan-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

3323 VERNON-AV.—BOARD—TWO YOUNG men or ladies occupied during the day.

NORTH SIDE.

97 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, NOS. 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant rooms 50 cents per day; $2.50 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; capacity, 300 guests; rooms 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; or furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD AT villa residence; twenty-minutes' ride from city in warm cars; terms moderate. Apply at bakery, Ravenswood, or Room 9, 65 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ANY amount on a moment's notice on furniture, pianos, jewelry, or any good collateral. Room 50, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 13 East Madison-st., Room 19.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER, 134 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN in small amounts, $500 to $3,000; can loan it on clear property, first mortgages, at 7 per cent. We have also a number of small mortgages for sale, $250 to $1,500 each, drawing 7 per cent, good loans and good investments to small capitalists.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGETTA WATERS: WRITE to your sister Louise, 1824 Jessie-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $65, at Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $10 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $5 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR AN ENGLISH beaver overcoat in light or heavy weights, custom-made, and well worth $45, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—TEN CHOICE SEATS FOR TOnight's opera for sale at 146 La Salle-st., basement.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR A FRENCH worsted Chesterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom-made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
MOONEY & BOLAND.
132 and 134 Broadway, NEW YORK. 151 and 153 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A KERSEY OVERcoat, custom-made, and well worth $25, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR AN ENGLISH MIXED cassimere suit, custom-made; considered cheap at $40. Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $8.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS EITHER to hire or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing and mercantile business; staple article, large local trade and splendid profits; $4,000 cash and services as financial manager. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL dry goods and clothing; one in hardware; one in groceries; one to superintend the whole under one roof; store to be started in a good town in Kansas. For further information apply to S. A. BROWN & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY WITH SMALL CAPital who understands running dining-room as partner or alone in a first-class furnished-room house. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW HOUSES.
8 and 10 Honore-st., 9-room stone-fronts, with elegant furnace and gas-fixtures; near Madison-st. cars; $45.
350 and 971 West Monroe-st., two new houses; $40.
630 Warren-av., corner Oakley, a good house and barn, from Feb. 1; $40.
239 South Sangamon-st., 10-room frame; $35.
And other cottages and houses, $9 to $30 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE.
486 North Clark-st., 13 rooms, 2d and 3d floors, and after May 1 can give the lower floor to one party, making a house of about 23 rooms, with a cottage in the rear; a fine locality for a boarding-house.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—$1,300; all furniture and fixtures in first-class, large 16-room boarding-house; all modern improvements; North Side, Ohio-st., near Rush; only ten minutes' walk to centre of business; it is cheap.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., A COMpletely furnished winter cottage until May 1; full equipment of table and bed linen, silver, glass, etc.; cook furnished free; five sleeping-apartments; the whole ready for immediate use; terms, $6 per day. S. BOWEN, 100 West Fifty-third-st., New York.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS.
200 North Ashland-av., two nice 6-room flats, new and clean; six rooms, $20.
1033 West Adams-st., a nice 7-room flat, $25.
97 South Hoyne-av., corner Monroe-st., 7 rooms, $25.
205 West Madison-st., corner Carpenter, 5 rooms, $20.
384 Fulton-st., 6-room flats, $25.
And a fine list of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $9 to $15 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FINE FLATS, 168 AND 176 West Washington-st., near Halsted; rent cheap till May 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF 5 DESIRable south front rooms at 184 West Madison-st., new and clean. No children. Apply at Suite 2.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
3 nice flats, each 5 rooms, 433 and 437 East Thirty-first-st., corner Wentworth-av.; $18 per flat.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE near Thirty-fifth-sts.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 173 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS each. Apply to S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 and 316 State-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other, the upper part, nine rooms, besides bath-room, laundry, cellar, and attic; very moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 367 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—48 WISCONSIN-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, in the new and elegantly-finished apartment house, arranged for two parts only, each independent of the other; the lower part, basement and first story, consisting of dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, two parlors, bath-room, and four chamber-rooms; moderate rent. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 367 North Clark-st., opposite main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SECOND AND third-story flats on North Clark-st., north of Division, 7 rooms; also one on Rush-st., near Chicago-av., 5 rooms.
WM. C. DOW,
10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MAIN-STORY FLAT, 516 NORTH-av., near Dearborn, fronting Lincoln Park; 7 rooms, bath-room, etc.; all in good order.
WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED warm rooms at reasonable rates; all heated with stoves. 1736 Indiana-av.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st., Office 18. Transients taken.

TO RENT—1612 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT front rooms, newly furnished, single or en suite; also small rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON NORTH ADA, near Lake-st., with furniture for sale, all new and complete, for $80; rent of rooms only $7 per month; a fine opportunity for a young couple.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE 31 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-story and basement, 25x150 feet. Also store 232 Lake-st., near Franklin, 4-story and basement; good location for heavy hardware or other wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x108, Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., now occupied by Farwell, Miller & Co.; Possession Feb 1.
BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 to 192 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OFFICES IN THE building northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.; best location for parties selling the wholesale dry-goods and clothing trade. Inquire of CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & Co., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT — DESK-ROOM ON SECOND floor at 38 and 40 Madison-st.; price $15 per month; immediate possession. FRIEDLANDER & BRADY.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED OFFICE for a dentist with a physician; rent cheap; corner State and Washington. Inquire of DR. McCHESNEY, 73 Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—NEW 5-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with 8,000 square feet of floor room, near 157 West Washington-st., east of Halsted; will rent one floor or more and will furnish power if desired; this is a desirable building for a factory, as every inch of it has a good light, and facilities for handling material cannot be surpassed. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address H 842, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, 30x180 each, 164 East Madison-st. Good light and elevator. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE SECOND-STORY CORner room, 40x100 feet, 194 and 196 Franklin-st.; good light, vault, and elevator; suited for dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, or other wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY ROOM, 40 BY 70 feet, 38 and 40 La Salle-st.; good light and elevator; suited for light manufacturing or wholesale business. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, 2008 State-st., 75x175, with power. ABBOTT BUGGY CO., 2000 State-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURnished house on the South Side for a family of three, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. and east of Michigan-av. Address, stating location and price, W 100, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$35,000—HERE IS ONE OF THE finest pieces of dock and manufacturing property in Chicago, fronting 240 feet on North Branch, running 700 feet back from river; the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. runs through it, leaving 500 feet from river to R. R. There are 200 feet of new dock, put in last fall; river 18 feet deep in front of dock. There are two large, fine new buildings, one brick, 55x100, one framed, 38x100; 80 horse-power engine, two boilers, all in first-class order; steam-pumps, water-tanks, supplied by pipes from river; in fact everything in readiness for any kind of manufacturing. Business all new and in good order, with river and R. R. communication to any part of the country. Would take a nice dwelling worth $10,000 in Chicago. It is a great bargain.

DWELLING HOUSES.

$12,500—If you want the best bargain offered in Chicago, here it is. A first-class 12-room modern stone-front dwelling in elegant repair; six large bedrooms, large saloon-parlors; house three rooms deep; fine brick barn; gas and water; corner lot on Washington-boulevard, between Union Park and Lincoln-st.; assessments and taxes all paid; possession at once if wanted. Such property as this is not offered every day.

$8,500—This is also a cheap property; 13 rooms, large, 3-story, mansard-roof dwelling; has every modern improvement; lot 25x120; house has stone steps, iron fence, large billiard-room, fine brick barn, and, in fact, a first-class, fine property; house cost over $9,000 to build; it is in first-class repair; possession any time; on Morgan-st., near Van Buren; first-class location and convenient to new Board of Trade.

$20,000—A beautiful large modern brick dwelling, 5 rooms deep; every late modern improvement; fine brick barn; lot 50x125; corner on Monroe-st., near Lincoln; very cheap.

$9,000—All modern, 16-room, 3-story brick dwelling in perfect repair; possession now if wanted; on Chicago-av., near Pine-st., first-class neighborhood.

$2,000—Nice brick cottage and lot 25x100, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth.

$5,650—Nice 11-room framed dwelling; brick basement; hot and cold water, bath, and gas; lot 25x125; house stands alone on Van Buren-st., near Loomis.

$150 per foot—25x150, fronting on Jefferson Park; the best bargain offered in Chicago; want cash.

$120 per foot—Lot 50x165, east front, on Wabash-av., just north of Thirty-sixth-st.; ought to sell; it is first-class property.

$5,000—10-room modern brick dwelling and lot near La Salle-av. and one block south of main entrance to Lincoln Park; the house has kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor and 5 bedrooms; it is best bargain offered on North Side.

$100 per foot—Lot 25x200, on Larrabee-st., one block north of Clybourn-av.; cheap.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MODERN BRICK HOUSE, near Eighteenth-st.; reception-hall, parlor, library, family sitting-room, and handsome dining-room on main floor; $16,000.
BROWN-STONE FRONT, near Twenty-second-st., with lot 50x175 feet; $21,000.
GROVELAND PARK-AV.—New brick house between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $8,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house; finished during past two years, $45,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 25x175 feet; delightfully located, south of Thirty-first-st.; $12,000.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 600 FEET front, near Twenty-second-st.; rented to responsible lumber firm. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK WAREhouse, strongly built, 77x113 feet, with steam elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts. A bargain. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND, State, Dearborn, Arnold, and Butterfield-sts., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth.
H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., EAST OF Ashland-av., new buildings and lots, only $[illegible] each. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$5,000—FINE 36-ACRE FARM, only 15 miles south of Chicago; has a splendid 10-room, 2-story framed house, cost $3,500 4 years ago; you can see photograph in my office; land is all good and under cultivation; fruits, shrubbery, water, etc.; it is a splendid home and bargain, right at depot.

$4,000—41 acres, only ¼ of a mile from Wilmet, Cook County, Ill., just 2 miles north of Evanston; good land and fair houses and other improvements.

$18 per acre—First-class, 160 acres, no improvements, only all under hedge fence, just ½ mile from Burchard, Pawnee County, Nebraska; this is one of the finest and richest 160 acres in the State.

$12,000—Nice rich 120 acres, only ½ mile from depot at Lombard, 20 miles west of Chicago; good 8-room cottage and first-class framed barn; the land is in every way No. 1; all under fence and cultivation; will take good house and lot in city as part.

$15 per acre—1,160 acres; one of the finest stock or grain farms in Iowa, in Lyon County; only 4 miles from two depots; two good framed houses; 300 acres timothy, 275 acres in pasture, 50 acres hog pasture, 50 acres timber; large horse barn, cattle barn for 100 head, and sheds for 150 head, blacksmith shop, two corn-cribs, granary for 11,000 bushels, lasting running water and four good wells; 16 mules, 150 head of fine cattle, 100 stock hogs, and farm implements will be sold at low figures. The farm was improved by a banker, who has spent lots of money to put it in good shape. It is a sacrifice at $15 per acre. Terms to suit buyer. Land is A1.

$5,250—50-acre farm, just 17 miles from Chicago, on Chicago & Alton R. R., only ¼ of a mile from depot at Willow Springs in Cook County; good house and barn. It is cheap at the price.

$15 per acre—1,100 acres, 5 miles from depot, in Crawford County, Iowa; 300 acres were in wheat last year; good dwelling-house, barns, and lasting water; it is a fine body of rich rolling prairie. It is certainly cheap.

$55 per acre—540 acres; this is without question one of the finest stock and grain farms in Wisconsin, only three-quarters of a mile from depot, six miles from Kenosha, 45 miles north of Chicago; fine frame dwelling of 13 rooms, three large stock barns, cattle barns for 140 head, cribs and granary, carriage-house, wells, springs, and running water; every acre under fence and cultivation. If you want a fine stock or grain-farm at half-price this is it.

$4,800—160 acres. This is a first-class rich farm two miles from Colo, Story County, Iowa, 20 miles from Marshalltown; one of the finest farming parts of Iowa; farm is all fenced and cross-fenced; 35 acres of fine meadow, balance pasture and under plow; good framed house; two never-failing wells; good barn and other out-buildings. It is a first-class farm. Terms to suit buyer.

$45 per acre—500 acres. This is an elegant stock or grain farm only 1 mile from Tolono, Champaign County, Illinois; every acre under hedge, post-and-board fence; buildings are all first-class; large framed house and barns, good orchard, running water; 300 acres of as fine meadow and pasture as can be found; there is no better farm in Illinois; about 125 miles south of Chicago on Illinois Central Railroad; terms to suit buyer; poor health cause of sale.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$20,000—HERE IS THE BEST bargain offered in Cook County: 65 acres, every acre tile-drained, fenced and cross-fenced, sec to tame grasses, 3,000 bearing fruit trees, 5 acres of vineyard, all kinds of small fruits, splendid garden, asparagus and strawberry beds, artesian well furnishes water all through the dwelling, fine 12-room Gothic framed dwelling, stone foundation, in good repair; cost $6,000 to build; first-class framed barn, carriage-house, cow barn, hog-house, poultry-house, in fact every convenience needed about a gentleman's home; all kinds of shrubbery and evergreens in yard; also wind-mill, with mill for grinding feed for stock; not one foot of waste land; all crops, hay, corn, oats, and 12 head of Jersey cows, fine Jersey bull, two span of good horses, all farm implements, etc., with household furniture complete, for $20,000; terms easy. This farm is only one-half mile from depot, 22 miles west of Chicago, on Northwestern R. R., adjoining town of 1,200 inhabitants; the improvements cost over $30,000 on this farm; it is one of the finest in the West. Best of reasons for selling. It is a gentleman's home. It is a bargain; no trade.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CONSTANT CALLS for residences in all parts of the city and suburbs from $2,500 up to $30,000; with our central location, well-appointed office, and extensive advertising without cost to property-owners, it will pay to leave their property with us.
S. E. GROSS & Co., 136 Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR THE Douglas Life Association; a liberal commission will be given. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., Room 37.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing. Address J. GELDER, 152 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SEWING-machine. Apply at once at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., Montauk Block.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, VARious standard makes, sold on small monthly payments or for cash, as purchasers may desire. Please call and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A BIG BARGAIN IN PIANOS FOR THE next thirty days—We will sell you pianos at your own price to reduce stock; terms easy; old pianos taken in exchange. C. H. FEST & CO. 209 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos; fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable; payments easy.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GREAT SACRIFICE—PIANOS! A large assortment of square pianos, of the best makes, will be offered during this month below manufacturers' prices. Inspect them, and secure a bargain while it is to be had. C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., general wholesale agent for Chickering & Sons. M. A. Van Wagoner, Manager.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS are foremost and best. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full of tone, constructed to endure; used in leading musical colleges East and West. Can be found only at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS—IN PERFECT ORder and fully warranted; get my prices and terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Manufacturers of
ORGANS.
Warerooms: Corner State and Adams-sts.
Factory: Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—$45,000—100-ROOM FIVE-STORY brick hotel, in perfect order, completely and newly-furnished throughout, now running and doing nice business in city of 22,000 people in Illinois. Only first-class hotel in the city. It is one of the finest houses in Illinois out of Chicago. Possession at once. Will take improved Chicago property for $30,000, balance mortgage or cash. This hotel cost over $65,000 to build. Lot 110x135, in very centre of the city. Only 1 block from depot. It is a great bargain for some one.

$16,000—Here is a good business chance; first-class, well-assorted stock of general goods bought for cash, no damaged or old stock in store, and business of about $55,000 per year; stock will invoice about $14,500 at cost figures; nice new brick store, 22x90, eight large rooms over, in very centre of business in town of 2,000 people in Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago; store cost $4,000; will trade all at $16,000 for Chicago real estate; here is a splendid chance for a merchant.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — $2,600 — IN SHERERVILLE, Lake County, Ind., four miles from Chicago, framed store and dwelling over, brick basement; lot 50x150; nice saloon, bar fixtures, and billiard tables in the store, doing good business. Will sell store, lot, and saloon for $2,600; good business chance.

$2,000—Large 12-room, nearly new framed house opposite depot in Thayer, Union County, Ia.; eight nice lots, 25x125 each, free and clear; house was built for a hotel; only hotel in town. Will exchange for cottage and lot in Chicago. It is a bargain for some one who would like a hotel; has a good trade.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN good bank in Iowa. Address W 33, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MERchant tailoring business in Madison, Wis. (Capital of the State with 16,000 inhabitants) doing a business of $15,000 to $20,000 a year; splendid opening for a smart energetic man as the business can be increased. Whole or any part of the stock and fixtures for sale at a bargain. Call or address F. G. BROWN, Madison, Wis.

PRIVATE BANK WITH THE REALTY for sale in best railroad town in Southeast Dakota. A1 building, vault, safe, time-lock, complete outfit; good business established; no other bank in 25 miles; big chance to make money. No trade. Full particulars from W 34, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE — A MANUFACTURING household monopoly; any State; investigate. Choat's Hotel, 276 State-st., Room 6.

STOCK OF FURNITURE; LARGE TRADE established; stock worth $3,500; no competition; town of 1,800; this is positively a rare opportunity for a furniture man. Address CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBERT W. DOW, TEACHER OF SHORThand. Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Pupils receive individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, 243 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent on request. First National Bank Building, MR. and MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—TEACHERS, MARCH 1. SUperintendent city schools, South, $1,500. Gentleman (Methodist) for advanced Latin and Greek, Iowa. Experienced lady graduate for Latin, State Normal School. Lady for mathematics, including calculus. Many September positions, West and South. Central School Agency, 712 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN WAYNE County, Illinois; 200 acres in Bradford County, Florida; and two lots on South Oakley-av., near Polk-st., with cash, for house and lot in Chicago worth $5,000 to $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL-IMPROVED FARM of 480 acres for a stock of boots and shoes. 480 acres choice wild land for a clean stock of notions.
80 choice land for a stock of hardware.
CHAS. J. CLARK, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order, Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE MAGIC-LANTERN outfit ready for the road. Lock drawer No. 21, Onarga, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV.
$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession.
Satisfaction given or no pay.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR NEW and second-hand safes at very low prices; call and see for yourself or send for prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., general agents Detroit Safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FARM OF 600 ACRES, WITH good house and barn, for term of years, located at Rose Lawn Station, Newton County, Indiana. Call at Room 63 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAND ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BARGAINS—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $7.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

COME SEE—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

FINE $8 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $4.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. MIDWIFE.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, HAVERLY'S. Seats in parquet for Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee this week. 146 La Salle-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap. MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

LOOK—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

ONLY—$25 FOR A FRENCH DIAGONAL satin-lined and full-roll overcoat, custom made, and ordered for $50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre.)

PATTI OPERA—PARQUET SEATS FOR every opera; tickets ready now for season, either week or single nights. 146 La Salle-st.

PATTI OPERAS!—ORDERS WILL BE REceived for Patti nights, in pairs, for choice seats in parquette, and filled as operas are announced. Season tickets for either week. 146 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE WHOLE OR half interest in a first-class tailoring business in this city by a practical man with a good line of customers. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:15 a m	* 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	* 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	§ 9:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 9:00 p m	* 6:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 p m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:45 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily Except Sundays.
NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	†11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	†11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 5:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 9:30 a m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Reference marks: a Daily; b Daily except Sunday; c Daily except Saturday; d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:15 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.
Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:09 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:25 a m
aNight Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:55 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:31 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:08 p m	§ 7:51 a m
aNight Express	†10:11 p m	§5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:31 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:30 a m	† 8:30 p m
Philad'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:30 a m	† 8:30 p m
Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.
Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Louisville, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati & Florida Ex	7:45 p m	7:30 a m

NOTE—The only line running Solid Trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and Louisville.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 130 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.
(Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:32 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:32 p m	6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:32 a m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:47 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:22 p m	* 8:47 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:32 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:20 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.
NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	* 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:30 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	11:20 p m	

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:52 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

"West Shore Route."
NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago, and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.
Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars, for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 3:15 p.m., Buffalo 4:40 p. m., Rochester 7:00 p. m., Syracuse 10:55 p. m., Utica 12:32 a. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:10 a. m. and in Boston at 9:37 a. m.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,851—Equitable Trust Co. vs. Phebe R. Mills, Eveline G. King, Eliza Miller, William Adams, William Jones, Eliza Gilkison, David Sanipaugh, William Ganneson, and Albert P. Stewart. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $7,000 on Lot 16 Block 8 of Duncan's Addition to Chicago. E. Sanford, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Bunyan vs. Ryder; ord. for defts. to appear and Receiver appointed.
Law orders—391, L. Tytus Paper Co. vs. Clark; dis. p. c.—103, McKay vs. Irvine; case partly heard and postponed to Monday.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,123—Henry Channon et al. vs. Schooner Japan. Libel, $113.19. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—In re Herman Kerstine; petition heard and costs taken under advisement, and petitioner remanded to custody of respondents.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,324—Rushton M. Dorman vs. Elsie E. Mitchell and E. W. Hand. Confession of judgment, $90. C. S. Thornton, solr.
90,325—Jane Strain vs. William Strain. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. F. M. Cornell and B. M. Munn, solrs.
90,326—Henry B. Horton vs. Edward A. Bigelow. Asst., $7,000. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.
90,327—Bill suppressed for service.
90,328—Annie Gillmeister vs. Charles Gillmeister. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. D. W. Manchester, solr.
90,329—Horace N. Gilbert vs. Sarah P. Gilbert. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. S. Hurbert, solr.
90,330—Asst., $560. Suppressed for service.
90,331—Valentine Blatz vs. Joseph Jandos and Barbara Jandos. Confession of judgment, $391. Francis Lackner, atty.
90,332—William Gilman vs. John S. Colby. Appeal.
90,333—Alleston E. Barker vs. Omar L. Rosenkrans and J. Hawley Weber. Case, $5,000. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.
90,334—Charles Techner et al. vs. Henry Simon. Asst., $400. Julius Stern, atty.
90,335—Same vs. same. Asst., $800. Same atty.
90,336—John Arndt vs. Asahel Gage. Petition to remove cloud. Franklin P. Simons, solr.
90,337—Henry Scherer vs. Elizabeth Lardner, W. Horeacheck, and the People's Building & Loan Association. Petition for mechanic's lien for $532.15. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, solrs.
90,338—August Timmroth vs. Caroline Timmroth. Bill for divorce for desertion. Andrew Enzenbocher, solr.
90,339—Agnes G. Boalt vs. Martin Blackburn and Benjamin S. Bery. Asst., $4,050. Wrigley, Bulkley & Flannery, solrs.
90,340—Benjamin Lindauer et al. vs. Jacob Eichel and Morris Cohn. Asst., $2,000. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
90,341—L. L. Brown vs. Gustavus A. Bodenschatz. Asst., $1,500. Fairchild & Blackman, attys.
90,342—Isaac N. Harmon et al. vs. Owen Burns. Asst., $250. C. E. Towne, atty.
90,343—Kate M. Schmidt vs. John A. Davidson and Alexander Davidson. Case, $25,000. McClellan & Cummins and I. W. King, attys.
90,345—Seven-Day Adventist Publishing Association vs. Crain & Einstein. Appeal.
90,346—Bill for divorce. Suppressed for service.
90,347—Mary Bursaw vs. John Bursaw. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. D. Woodward, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law order—Cook vs. A. & W. Mfg. Co.; piff. withd. mo. n. t., and mo. n. t. by deft. sustd.
Verdict—9,363, Margaret O'Leary vs. Chicago City Railway Co.; verd. for plff., das. $500, and mo. n. t. by plff.
JUDGE SMITH—Law order—6,312, Doane vs. Lockwood; set for Monday.
Judgments—9,366, Charles Kern, use George W. Bohannon vs. David Lissburger and Wolf Solomon; mo. n. t. ovld., judgt. debt $404, das. $92, to be dischgd.; and appld.—9,331, George L. Thatcher vs. Jebediah L. Ford and George Worrill; mo. n. t. ovld., judgt., costs vs. plff.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—9,125, Thayer vs. S. M. Co.; rl. on deft., David Sinclair, to amd. ans. in 5 days.—11,243, Farwell vs. Ingram; dmr. to pls. to att. ovld.—9,665, Powers vs. city; dmr. to narr. withd., and lv. to amd. same and rl. to pld. in 5 days.—10,565, Tytus P. Co. vs. Rock River Paper Co.; dis. p. c.—8,861, Hansen vs. Keller; 5 addtl. days granted to file bond and bill of exc.—7,011, Mead vs. Stumpf; rl. to pld. to amd. narr.—9,097, Wilder vs. Hill; lv. to amd. by chg. name of deft. to George Frederick Averill.—10,687, Pfeiffer vs. Ruebi; lv. to amd by chg. form of action to case.—9,983, Foss vs. Nichols; dis. n. e.
Judgment—9,511, John Gaynor vs. Truman B. Handy; judgt. on fdg. $37 and appld.—8,365, John Schweiger vs. John and D. E. Matson; judgt on verd., and appld.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,442, Keith vs. Coutant; ord. Jan. 11 amd. so as to read deft. and judgt. set aside and mo. piff. to stk. plea from files want affi. mts. den. and deft. rld. to file affi. mts. by Jan. 19, 11 a. m.—8,854, Robinson vs. Fay; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. to Jan. 31.—10,918, Titus P. Co. vs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.; dis. n. c.—8,816, Palmer vs. Bailey; time to file bill of exc. extd. to Jan. 26.—9,284, Babbitt vs. Percy; mo. n. t. by plff. sustd.—11,188, Munger vs. Peck; lv. to piff. to chg. form of action to case, and lv. to inc. adm. to $1,500.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,239, Fish vs. Fish; deft.—134, Parsons vs. Gordon; pled. on cal.—1,112, Lowell vs. Lowell; deft.—1,173, Rock River Paper Co. vs. C. P. Co.; lv. to settle with C. K. Bannister.—1,174, Same vs. Bannister; dis. n. e.—82,135, Miller vs. Idlehart; lv. to deft. to withd. ans.—1,213, Lazovert vs. Lazovert; hg. and dis. compts. cost want juris. and appld. to Appellate Court.—1,251, Nolan vs. Nolan; deft.
Decrees—1,204, Uphof vs. Lafonte; master's rept. and dec. settling title, and lv. to withd. exc.—1,301, McGraw vs. Newell; master's rept. and dec. and lv. to withd. exc.—794, Mandeville vs. Chamber; Master's rept. and dec. of sale, and lv. to withd. exc.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,121—Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company vs. Alfred Oldfield. Attcht., $372.58. F. J. Smith and F. A. Heimer, attys.
47,122—Bernhard Strause vs. Josef Lange. Appeal.
47,123—Josephine T. Shannon vs. Samuel S. Shannon. Bill for divorce for felony. Virg. W. Lacey, solr.
47,124—Capias. Withheld for service.
47,125—John Lyle King vs. Albert C. Ellithorpe. Conf. judgt., $2,033.67. John Lyle King, atty. pro se.
47,126—Joseph Hogan vs. John A. Jamison. Appeal.
47,127—Julian Kune vs. Philip Quitman. Appeal.
47,128—Henry Rieke et al. vs. E. A. Harris. Appeal.
47,129—Lucy Rollinger vs. Nicholas Rollinger. Bill for divorce for cruelty. William G. Mitchell, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—8,523, Sewell vs. Coutant; lv. to amd. by mkg. Arthur W. Milbury pl. deft.—6,465, Diamond vs. Hanchett; lv. to amd. rep. bond or give new bond.—8,235, Flatow vs. Marr; mo. to set aside judgt. and deft. contd.—5,934, Smart vs. Christia; lv. to amd. demr. narr. and to narr. withd.—5,934, Erwin vs. same; same ord.—4,648, National Ptg. Co. vs. Woodworth; capias dischgd.—1,317, Old Dominion Ins. Co. vs. Requa; rule on plff. to reply to spl. pls. in 10 days.—4,189, Bodeman vs. Flersheim; mo. to reinst. and ovld.—3,767, Ebich vs. Hanson; mo. n. t. sustd.—3,520, Gatzert vs. Freer; lv. to deft. to withd. bond.
Judgments—3,373, Shattuck vs. Maloney; judgt. on verd. and appld.—4,087, Breisach vs. Beleck et al.; same.—4,149, Porter vs. Seeberger; same.—5,588, Fox vs. Daniels; same.
JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—3,748, Emmerton vs. Laprise; mo. n. t. by deft.—3,710, Wheeler vs. Peterson; order for procedo granted.—2,646, People, use Sexton, vs. Brooks; dmr. to repln. to sixth plea sustd. and case set for trial on cal. as No. 324½.—8,168, First Natl. Bk. of Las Vegas vs. O'Berne; lv. to open dep.—3,714, New Era Milling Co. vs. Kirchner; mo. to refer contd.
Judgments—Henry C. Smith vs. Frank Brett; mo. n. t. ovld. and judgt. and appealed.—3,322, George Hinchcliff vs. Fannie C. and J. Crowley; judgt. vs. J. Crowley for $30, judgt. in favor of Mrs. Crowley for costs vs. plff., and suit dis. as to her.
JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—2,234, McCarty vs. McCarty; deft.—1,987, Jones vs. Jones; appld. to Appellate Court by compit.—2,477, Class vs. Class; appld. by deft. to Appellate Court.
Decrees—2,578, Warner vs. Spooner; decree reducing case 34,895.—2,268, Patterson vs. M. & B. R. C. D. & M. Co.; dec. amdg. dec.
JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,470, Washburn vs. Roesch; deft. and ref. to Wait.—709, Schwartz vs. Schwartz; dis. compts. cost.—2,114, Stackley vs. Stackley; rule to show cause contd. indefinitely.—2,701, Doeline vs. Cole; compit. pays into ct. $504.75, and on further payt. of $9 custodian fees bill to be dis. at costs pd., and matter settled.—45,485, Cal. Lumber Co. vs. Ritchie; deft. John S. Ritchie and Arthur G. Crous.—100, Price vs. Walker; lv. to compit. to file copy of bill now presented in place of orig. bill lost.

County Court.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,324, Duncan vs. Conway; dmrs. to decl. sustd., and lv. to plff. to file new decl.—City of Chicago spl. assts. Nos. 3,248, 2,947, 3,243, 3,246, 3,247, 3,267, 3,271, 3,272, 3,268, 3,267, 3,271, 3,273, 3,276, 3,278, 3,368, 3,371; set for trial Monday, Jan. 28.—Same No. 3,231; mo. n. t. ovld., roll confd. as to propty. obj. for, and appld.—3,550, Bergiano vs. Albright; suit dis. p. c.—In re John H. McLean, insolvent; hg. adjd. to Jan. 26.—4,240, Mueller vs. Gehrig; mo. to set aside judgt. den.—4,307, In re vol. assgt. Samuel Cowdy; lv. to assg. to sell stock and fixtures nisi 4 days.—In re vol. assgt. Leopold Haas; assg. ord. to sell propty. at auction for cash on 5 days adv. notice.—In re vol. assgt. John M. Gungrich; lv. to assg. to sell at private sale pers. propty. nisi 7 days.—3,053, Allen vs. Robinson; suit dis. n. c.—4,319, In re vol. assgt. F. A. Fletcher & Co.; debtor exm. in open ct.—In re vol. assgt. Ingram, Kitchen & Williams; cits. issued Jan. 24 vs. debtors.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE HAWES—300, People ex rel. Ida Johnson vs. Victor Johnson, bastardy; judgment vs. defendant for $100 for the first year and $50 yearly for nine succeeding years; bond filed and approved.—473, William Henry, larceny; struck off.—501, Charles H. Farnham and M. B. Mills, conspiracy; struck off.—504, Charles H. Farnham, fraudulent sale of land; struck off.—505, Same; obtaining money by false pretenses; own recognizance taken in $500.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—29, 57, 58, 59, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 78, 80, 81, 82, 203, 294, 235, 84, 85, 86, 87.
JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Cases from Judge Williamson's calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,577, 9,591, 9,593, 9,597, 9,599, 9,601, 9,605, 9,617, 9,618, 9,619, 9,627, 9,631, 9,639, 9,647, 9,665, 9,675, 9,685, 9,693, 9,695, 9,705, 9,707. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,420, 9,542, 9,602, 9,640, 9,644, 9,670, 9,584, 9,674, 9,686, 9,692. No. 9,606, Woeltgen vs. Schunckenberg, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No. 135. No. 61, Thatcher vs. Stamer, on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—First call, Nos. 301 to 351, both inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 3,716, 3,844, 3,752, 3,468, 3,794, 3,848.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions, Tuesday, contested motions, Wednesday, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General Nos. 4,336, 4,334, 4,341, 3,809, 4,278. No. 4,321, Davis vs. Grant, on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 718, 719, 720, 722, 724, 730, 731, 732, 734, 735, 740, 742, 744, 746, 747, 748, 449, and 651.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 320, 628, 554, 556, 585, 584, 592, and 172.
NOTE—Judge Moran announces that hereafter he will only hear default divorce cases the first and second Saturdays in each month.

EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Its Objects an Examination of the Great Pyramid and Search for a Buried City.

A New York member of the society mentioned below said a few days ago to a New York *Tribune* reporter:

"Recent efforts, promising successful issue, on the part of the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures, to secure funds for a thorough scientific examination of the Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, lend interest to the claims not put forth as to the religious character of that structure. The Institute was organized at Boston in November, 1879, Gen. Garfield being its first President. Its aim is the preservation of the hereditary unit of weights and measures. The membership includes many of the ablest engineers and scientists of the country. The present head of the society is Charles Latimer, of Cleveland. The institute's work has centered about the Great Pyramid, as the exponent of ancient and modern weights and measures.

"The investigations of the pyramid in 1864-'5 by C. Piazza Smith, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, are the basis for the institute's declaration that it was constructed according to the highest truth, embodying a complete and perfect science, to be a grand world standard of weights and measures for all time. The architect, it is asserted, combined in the structure proportions to which the key was and still is lost; but it has been partially worked out, showing it to give the sun's distance from the earth; the exact length to a fraction of the solar year; the length of the precessional cycle; the earth's solar diameter; the original cubit of measurement; the little inch measure; the *pi* proportion. Prof. Smith's researches, with those of French scientists, have proven that the elevation of the pole, disregarding refraction which makes a variance of only four seconds, is exactly in latitude 30° N. Deductions drawn from this location and its measurements are claimed to indicate its perfection as a weight and measure guide, from which the present system has been evolved. It is even said to furnish a perfect scale for a thermometer, far surpassing the modern scales. The precision with which these things can be figured out explains in a great degree the admiration of the patriarchs for 'the wisdom of the Egyptians.'

"So much for the practical side of the pyramid. It is the religious element of the institute that is now coming to the front. Their claims, additional to the above, are that the pyramid is a system of Bible chronology, in which the chief Biblical events of the past are recorded, and the outline of what is yet future is disclosed. They find in the discoveries already made evidence that the architect was superhumanly inspired to create this Pillar of Witness (Isaiah, xix., 19, 20). It is in keeping, they assert, with the command with promise: 'Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight; a perfect and just measure shalt thou have; that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' In the pyramid, erected centuries before Moses wrote the Pentateuch, they find that the architect recorded the three great dispensations—viz.: from the flood to Moses; the Mosaic; the Christian—foretelling to a year the birth of Christ and the crucifixion. Other demonstrations claimed are that it shows the various proportions of length, breadth, etc., of the Ark of the Covenant; the size of the molten sea in Solomon's Temple; the size of Noah's Ark; the 1,260, 1,290, 1,335, and 2,300 days of Daniel; the exact number of years that have elapsed from Adam to Noah, to the Flood, to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the Exodus; Christ's birth, ministry, death; the destruction of Jerusalem, and other historical facts.

"The President of the institute has for a long time past endeavored to induce wealthy Christian men to furnish means for a full and complete examination of the pyramid, to settle disputed points and make the discoveries for which early efforts were not adequately supported by money or scientific apparatus. Between the pyramids and the Sphinx is believed to exist a buried city whose statues and temples would be disclosed in the progress of the work. A wealthy iron manufacturer of Youngstown, O., Chauncey H. Andrews, has the matter under consideration, having been favorably impressed with the project from both the religious and scientific points of view. The undertaking will require $25,000 for a preliminary survey, and four times that amount, if the first labors confirm the present suppositions and warrant continuance of the exploration. It is proposed that English and French scientists shall accompany the expedition, and that it shall be fully equipped with all the appliances of modern science. Should Mr. Andrews decide upon contributing the money, or should it be elsewhere forthcoming, the result of the expedition would be one of deep interest to the whole world, and especially so to religious circles."

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures coughs, bronchitis, and consumption.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

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Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 31, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 31, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, 28 Milk-st., Boston.

MONOPOLIES DEFENDED.

How the Diamond Match Company and Standard Oil Company "Work for the Interest of the People."

From the New York *Tribune*, published for $1,300 of "the best people," including Gould, Rockefeller, Huntington, Mills, and Sage: A reporter sought out O. C. Barber, of Ohio, and asked him about the big match monopoly.

"There you go," he replied, "just like everybody else. *The monopolies of today really work in the interest of the people, and are not monopolies at all.*

"No monopoly can stand except by low prices. Take the Standard Oil Company as an example. Its profits are enormous. But so is its capital and its risk. It keeps up the monopoly by controlling the refining interests in such bulk that its expense of refining is reduced to a minimum. Its business is so great that railroads, in competing for it, give better rates of freight. In the end it can sell oil at a lower rate than anybody else and have a fair margin of profit remaining. The people get the benefit of this lower rate. It is the same with matches."

"But the matches are higher now proportionately than when the stamp tax was taken off."

"They will go down after a while. The tax taken off was $1.50 per gross. As everybody said this was our last chance, we kindly knocked off the 36 cents and sell that much per gross less. For months before July 1, when the new law went into effect, comparatively few matches were sold; the wholesale dealers were content to wait and let the consumer buy. We had the whole country to stock up after that date."

"At a dollar a gross clear profit more than you made before?"

"Exactly."

"I understand you cleared $500,000 or $600,000 in July and August?"

"Our profits in July were over a million dollars. But we are not telling the public that."

A talk with a wholesale dealer here yesterday indicated that prices have been declining, owing to the starting up of new match factories over the country and the importation of Swedish matches. The Thurbers, instead of bringing over Swedish machinery, after the tariff was lowered, sent Mr. Thor to Sweden to make contracts for the entire supply of the largest factories. Mr. H. K. Thurber, answering an inquiry, said his firm since July 1 had imported 350,000 gross of matches, and that the supply was inadequate to the demand. Other firms are importing also, but none to so extensively. One wholesale dealer who was seen said that he expected the Diamond Match Company to make a sweeping reduction after Jan. 1, to break down the new home competition. The company recently made overtures to the heavy importers for a combination that should control both domestic and imported matches, but was unable to consummate its plan.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Theatre Nuisances.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.] —Will you be good enough to find room for inclosed and oblige GORDON DALZIEL.

DEAR SIR: Can nothing be done to remedy the state of affairs that has existed outside Haverly's Theatre lately? Its patrons are truly to be pitied for the way in which they are hustled out on the streets to seek their carriages. Last night, Jan. 17, outside Haverly's, while the play was on, I was in the pit of a London theatre. I watched the people coming from all parts of the house, and their object appeared to be to get a sight of the ladies going to their carriages, and in order to gain their object they took up a position that completely obstructed those in search of their conveyances. Then, again, every coachman was anxious to find his master, and was under the impression that it was necessary, to shout to gain his object, thus adding more consternation to the scene. With all due respect to the authorities at the theatre, I should propose that they tell off a couple of ushers to keep the path way leading to the carriages clear, and that the hackman should call out the number of each carriage as it is wanted. By these means the inquisitive crowd would get a better view of the Misses Jones, Smith, and Brown, and would go away just as satisfied as if they had crushed the flowers in Mrs. Robinson's dress. One gentleman's carriage was waiting opposite the door last night and for several minutes he and his wife were unable to reach it on account of the mob. Now that the opera season is so near, it is necessary for society at large that something should be done to remedy this nuisance. Let us hope that the new management of the theatre will make it worth their while to cope with this easily defeated nuisance. PENDENNIS.

A RAVEN'S AMUSEMENT.

Whitehall Review: Ravens are amusing thieves, who steal for the pleasure of hiding the stolen articles. An English gentleman who owned a pet raven cut down a rotten plum-tree. It was found to have been hollow to the core, and the hollow was discovered to be a sort of "robber's cave" for the use of the raven. Out of this hollow was taken a basketful of things—the accumulation of months—that had been stolen and hidden away by the raven. The hoard was of a most miscellaneous character—spoons, knives, thimbles, and pens; a pair of scissors, a comb, a bundle of bootlaces, a meerschaum pipe, two vesta boxes, etc.

Leaving the things on the ground beside the fallen tree we got a hold of Monsieur Cerveau Corax and laid him down quietly beside these proofs of his depravity, wondering what he would have to say to it. And the rascal was quite equal to the occasion. He straightway assumed an aspect and attitude of most perfect innocence and unconcern. With one eye fixed upon our face, he seemed to inquire what it was all about, and to ask what in the world he had to do with it, while with the other he glanced at the things spread upon the ground, with many a merry blink and twinkle, that very unmistakably indicated a lively recollection of the delight which the stealing of them afforded him.

We hid ourselves. When he found himself alone the raven, looking keenly around, cocked twice a deep, guttural croak, and walked around and around the disentombed articles, as if admiring them. He then took up a spoon in his bill, and carrying it with quick, decided step to the opposit side of the garden hid it carefully away under the broad leaves of a gigantic rhubarb plant, and this he did, and very quickly, with every article of the hoard. When he had finished the job he uttered a favorit exclamation of his when the imagined he had just done something exceedingly clever and was perfectly satisfied with himself—a curious combination of laugh, chuckle, and croak that seemed specially reserved for such occasions.

The treatment of rheumatism and neuralgia through the blood, by the expulsion of the poisonous fields therefrom, has brought relief and cure in those supposedly incurable cases known as *chronic*, and where age was said to defy ordinary treatment. Mr. W. L. Seymour, of Williston, Vt., writes: "Send three bottles of Athlophoros as soon as this is received. My father, aged 67, has for weeks been badly affected with rheumatism. He was relieved of all pain in less than twenty-four hours by taking the remedy."

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

No currency shipments of any consequence are now made from this city to the country and there are considerable quantities coming this way. Bank deposits are large, and with, to say the least, no increase in the loan demand the money market is very easy at recent rates. There is no relaxation in the extra-full scrutiny of mercantile paper that has prevailed for months past. There is a good deal of paper that the banks do not want on any terms. Eastern exchange sold in a small way Saturday at 50c per $1,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: The long lane of liquidation, which appears to have no turning, stretched straight ahead during the whole of last week as dismally hopeless of coming to an end as ever. Except for bits of rising ground now and then, its grade was, as indicated by the course of prices, downhill all the way. Such events as occurred were in the main depressing, and when facts raised to lower prices the bears supplied the extra power needed out of their magazine of lies. Sold down, hammered down, and talked down, values succumbed with the result of closing the week at about the lowest prices and altogether demoralized. While the bears were the chief factors in pushing the decline they were unquestionably assisted by the amount of long stock rammed upon the market by large holders who had been severely hurt in the Northern Pacific, West Shore, and North River explosions, and were forced to sell. This was particularly shown in the pressure to sell the West Shore bonds, which were marketed in vast amounts at a ruinous decline, although late in the week the weight was removed and they rallied a few points. The depression was further increased by the passage of the North River Construction Company into the hands of a Receiver, the application for one to take charge of Ontario & Western, and the threatening attitude of Delaware & Lackawanna to the trunk-line pool. Nor were these the only depressing factors, for kinks and hindrances prejudicial to the standing of prominent firms were freely circulated, and the financial soundness of Mr. Gould was openly assailed. In fact, this personage was made the object of a fierce bear attack, which, although not over yet, has thus far succeeded in seriously beating down the value of his properties. Meanwhile Gould has made desperate efforts to sustain Union Pacific, hoping under cover of its strength to fix himself on a part at least of the great load he is carrying. Regarding the Western railroad difficulties, the news is more assuring of an amicable settlement, and nearer at home the Lackawanna and trunk line tronbles seem to be in a fair way of adjustment now that they have been left to arbitration. The election of Mr. Robert Harris to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Company was also regarded as a favorable element in the situation, it being universally conceded that he is "the right man in the right place." The break in the grain markets indicates an increase in Western shipments, and consequently greater railroad earnings—which, indeed, are already beginning to appear. The general tone of the market also shows some improvement also, noticeably the iron trade, which is more active and upon a better paying basis, but for Wall street, it is deeply, darkly, but beautifully blue—blue indeed, would be nearer its color. That it is time for a turn almost everybody concedes, and large amounts of the best classes of stocks and bonds have been quietly purchased under this belief; but the bears have their grip so firmly upon the market that anything in the way of pure speculation is at present as dead as Cæsar's ghost.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jan. 19	Jan. 18
Can. Pacific	5,010	57¾	55¾	56¾	57¾
Can. Southern	550	57	57	57	57
Central Pacific	1,700	98¾	96¾	97¾	98¾
Ches. & O.	1,200	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
Chi. & N.	100	106	104	104	104
Do 1st pfd	110			134	134
Den. & Rio G.	1,400	25¾	24¾	24¾	25
Del. & Hud.	140	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
D., L. & W.	19,000	116¾	113¾	115¾	116¾
Erie	34,000	31¾	30¾	31	31¾
Do pfd	200	60	60	60	60
Do seconds		43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Ill. Cent.	100	134	134	134	134
Ind. Bl. & W.	1,100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Lake Erie & West	1,200	35	34¾	34¾	35
Lake Shore	1,200	93	91¾	91¾	93
Louis. & Nash.	30,100	54¾	49¾	49¾	53¾
Manhattan	400	67	67	67	67
Do 1st pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Mem. & Chas.	100	40	40	40	40
Mich. Cent.	400	93	93	93	93
Minn. & St. L.	200	18	18	18	18¾
Mo. Pac.	52,400	102¾	100	101¾	102¾
Mo. Pacific	1,300	76	74	74	76
Nash. & C.	2,100	90	87	87	90
N. Y. Central	24,700	121¾	117¾	117¾	119¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	25	25	25	25
Do 1st pfd	100	80	80	80	80
Nor. & W. pfd	100	50	50	50	50
Northern Pacific	4,200	71¾	69¾	69¾	71¾
Do pfd	20,300	31¾	29¾	29¾	31¾
Northwestern	4,375	113¾	111¾	111¾	113¾
Do pfd	400	142¾	142	142	143
Ohio Cent.	100	25	25	25	25
Ohio & Miss.	1,400	27	25	25	27
Ont. & West.	1,200	11	10¾	10¾	11
Or. Ry. & N. Co.	400	53¾	50¾	50¾	53¾
O. Transcon.	12,800	29	25	25¾	29¾
Pacific Mail	2,300	118¾	111¾	111¾	114
P. C. & St. L.	200	110	110	110	110¾
Peoria D. & E.	900	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
Reading	1,700	53¾	49¾	49¾	53¾
Rich. & Pitts.	1,300	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
Rock Island	700	132	131¾	131¾	131¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	85	85	85	85
St. Paul	47,000	97¾	94¾	94¾	97¾
Do pfd	100	114	114	114	114¾
St. Paul & O.	900	39	37¾	37¾	39
Do pfd	300	106	106	106	106
St. P., M. & M.	3,400	96¾	93¾	93¾	96¾
Texas Pacific	3,900	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
Union Pacific	15,050	57¾	54¾	54¾	57¾
Wabash	400	15	14	14	14
Do pfd	4,900	30	28	28	30
W. Shore bonds	1,000	97¾	96¾	96¾	97¾
Western Union	28,300	79¾	77	77¾	79¾

*St. Paul, M. & M. ex. div. 2 per cent quarterly.
Total sales of stocks today, 384,320 shares.
Bank statement—Reserve, $3,137,950.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	137½	Fargo	110
American	134	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

$.....	100	Texas Pacific 1st	116
6's, 1881	104¾	Texas Pacific land gr	45¾
6's, new	124½	do R. G.	76¾
Pacific of '93	120	Union Pacific 1st	118½
Central Pacific 1st	119½	do 2d	109
Erie 2d's	106¾	do L.	117¾
Lake S. & W. ord	116		

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new	37¾
La. stamped 4s	75	Virginia 6s	40
Mo. 6s	100	Va. consol 6s	40
Tenn. 6s, old	37¾	do deferred	8¾

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Money market easy at 1@1½; closed at 1¼. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 484¾; 60, demand, 487¼.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—Exchange steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 p. m.—Consols, 101 9-16. St. Paul, 91; Illinois Central, 129¾; New York Central, 115¾; Erie seconds, 32¾; Reading, 20¾.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Rentes, 76f 80c.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Spanish gold, 23¾. Exchange firm; United States, sixty days, gold, 10 @10 9-16 premium; do short sight, 10@10 1-16; London, 13@13 19; Paris, 46@46¾.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were again a surprise Saturday. Provisions were quiet and firm, while the grain was active and irregular, being weak in the first part of the session, and turning fast at the time when the bulls began to look blue with the chance of the whole thing was going to a "tarnal smash." The "Big Four" was especially noticeable as a selling factor all over the floor except in hog product, and as a buyer after the markets turned. That quarter really had a great deal to do with dictating the tone, though some others traded more largely in both wheat and corn. The feeling was very unsettled throughout, though many looked for a reaction after the recent severe decline. The markets ended up not far from where they began, the result of the day's trading being the establishment of a steadier feeling. The idea that the markets have touched bottom for the present was advocated by many, and the bears did not seem to be quite so sure of a further downward movement.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

	Mess Pork—per bbl.		Lard—per 100 lbs.	
	Closed Saturday.	Closed Monday.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Monday.
January	$ 11.00	$11.40	$11.70	$ 11.65
February	11.02	11.40	11.75	11.65
March	11.17½	11.50	11.87½	11.80
April	11.30	11.65	12.00	11.90
May	11.40	11.75	12.12½	12.07½

	SHORT RIBS—PER 100 LBS.		SHORT CLEAR—PER 100 LBS.	
January	$ 6.62½	$ 6.80	$ 8.05	$ 8.05
February	6.65	6.65	8.10	8.05
March	6.75	6.80	8.20½	8.07½
April	6.80	6.90	Nominal.	Nominal.
May	6.90	7.00	8.35	8.30

	WHEAT—OPENED AT 78 CENTS.		MORE THAN LOOSE.	
Short rib, cash	$ 7.00	$ 7.00		$ 7.05
February	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
March	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
May	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.05

	WHEAT			
No. 2 spring	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
No. 3 spring	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
January	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
February	81¾	80¾	81¾	81¾
March	83¾	82¾	83¾	83¾
May	87¾	86¾	87¾	87¾

	CORN.			
No. 2 cash	42	41	42	41¾
Rejected	41	40	41	40
January	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
February	42¼	41¾	42¼	42¼
March	43¼	42¾	43¼	43¼
May	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾

	OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	31½	30½	31½	31½
January	31½	31½	31½	31½
February	31½	31½	31½	31½
March	32½	32½	32½	32½
May	34½	34½	34½	34½

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 6 cars winter wheat, 99 cars No. 2 spring, 23 cars lower grades (124 wheat); 191 cars contract corn, 47 cars new mixed, 293 cars low grades (441 corn); 73 cars contract oats, 23 cars rejected do; 14 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 35 cars lower grades do. Total, 714 cars, or about 430,000 bu. inspected out: 6,473 bu wheat, 61,611 bu corn, 2,653 bu oats, 474 bu rye, 3,709 bu barley.

The schooner Marengo was chartered yesterday to carry 44,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 5c, including winter storage.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Flour, brls	13,961	15,558	15,456	12,870
Wheat, bu	36,253	12,471	21,998	15,339
Corn, bu	250,646	79,886	105,228	133,287
Oats, bu	65,353	38,767	114,038	68,333
Rye, bu	1,272	2,830	3,330	3,564
Barley, bu	19,870	30,722	20,356	19,797
Grass seed, lbs	76,770	234,365	60,300	220,000
Flaxseed, lbs	125,733	169,214	139,430	367,696
Broom-corn, lbs	142,000	112,000	50,000	61,500
Tobacco, lbs	241,300	312,650	1,490,917	2,256,287
Canned meats, cases			1,576	1,502
Dressed beef, lbs		60,300	488,200	630,700
Beef, tcs			50	50
Beef, brls			207	305
Pork, brls		436	1,950	814
Lard, lbs	354,000	182,310	593,300	1,097,710
Cheese, lbs	171,045	60,310	127,550	56,000
Butter, lbs	151,120	120,110	156,650	156,027
Dressed hogs, No	300	845	1,516	672
Live hogs, No	28,695	44,947	8,774	2,288
Cattle, No	4,231	5,231	3,011	4,284
Sheep, No	3,902	3,911	2,718	2,041
Hides, lbs	189,697	197,488	180,823	284,500
Wool, lbs	391,403	71,769	90,000	129,000
Coal, tons	3,385	10,927	2,384	725
Lumber, m	620	787	1,205	779
Shingles, m	230	275	200	
Salt, brls	1,595	1,846	1,287	1,794

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

	Week ending Jan. 12, '84.	Same week 1883.
Pork, brls	7,447	7,435
Lard	7,299,200	7,299,200
Hams	3,971,175	3,926,088
Bacon	3,457,079	3,367,337
Shoulders	1,436,434	2,444,708
Other product	261,368	357,238
Total	179,848,468	171,260,512

The following were the exports of the week ending Jan. 12:

	Pork, brls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	4,662	7,237,035	2,726,600
Boston	633	1,148,470	518,261
Portland	279	241,013	53,000
Philadelphia	308	250,000	530,000
Baltimore		9,650	15,000
New Orleans	25	5,200	5,150
Total	4,653	9,334,357	3,277,690
Previous week	5,018	11,142,987	4,767,345
Two weeks ago	5,018	11,142,987	4,767,345
Corresponding week 1883	2,29	16,050,732	5,250,264

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn for the week ending Jan. 12:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	16,718	373,661	184,988
Boston	3,219		20,214
Portland	279		15,717
Philadelphia	2,521	12,400	30,000
Baltimore	2,000	143,577	50,000
New Orleans	1,657		105,849
Total	186,500	529,738	551,568
Previous week	161,320	653,954	350,279
Two weeks ago	190,320	1,307,877	1,161,561
Corresponding week 1883	201,741	1,163,551	1,161,561

These were distributed as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	128,981	376,272	380,000
Continent	34,803	362,874	72,449
South and Central America	17,069	38	117,188
West Indies	21,257		3,000
British North Colonies	2,028		
Other countries	53		
Total	182,369	638,785	551,568

The following figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics exhibit the exports of domestic breadstuffs for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1883, as compared with the previous year:

Articles.	1883.	1882.
Flour, brls	8,997,154	7,422,594
Wheat, bu	69,479,795	109,402,504
Corn, bu	69,247,554	12,910,626
Corn-meal, brls	276,304	293,544
Oats, bu	452,263	289,446
Rye, bu	1,409,247	1,307,256
Barley, bu	479,508	308,250
Total values	$173,892,180	$182,678,365

CORN PROSPECTS.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an old traveling man of eighteen years' experience in Iowa, I note with surprise the continued decline of corn in the Chicago market. Never in the history of Iowa has the country been as bare of this great staple to ship. There is actually no corn coming into Cedar Falls to crib, and there is scarcely a crib from Chicago to Omaha on any of the great railroad lines but is empty, and farmers are actually buying and shipping corn from Kansas and Nebraska for immediate use. A party in Dunlap, Ia., writes me that he has made a specialty of seed-corn, is selling it readily at $5 per bushel, and is receiving orders from as far east as Ohio. I would like some one to inform me where the seed-corn for next season is to come from. To my mind it is a serious question for the great Northwest. Kansas has been tried and will not do. Question: Can Kansas supply the United States with corn for 1884? If so, Chicago bears are right. If not, look out for you will see a corn-speculative Iowa this year. NORTHWESTERN.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls spring wheats, on private terms; 200 sacks do at $4.10; 250 brls winters and 650 sacks low grades on private terms; 200 sacks low grades at $2.35; 125 brls rye on private terms. Total about 775 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—3 cars bran at $14.50@15.00; 1 car middlings at $16.50.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 2 cars and 10,000 bu No. 3 red at 83@83c; 2 cars by sample at 80@83c for rejected red. Total about 22,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—30 cars No. 2 at 80@80¾c; 27 cars by sample at 81@83c for No. 3 on track and 80@83c free on board cars. Total about 23,000 bu.

CORN—239 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 42@43c; 8 cars rejected at 42@42c; 2 cars new mixed at 41½@41½c; 102 cars by sample at 40@42c for rejected at track and 40@42c free on board cars. Total about 180,000 bu.

OATS—2 cars No. 2 at 31@31½c; 81 cars by sample at 30@31c for No. 2 mixed on track and 30@31c free on board cars. Total about 83,000 bu.

RYE—6 cars No. 2 at 56c; 3 cars by sample at 55@56c for rejected. Total about 9,000 bu.

BARLEY—No. 2 at 61c; 3 cars by sample at 45@56c for No. 4 and 58@59c for No. 3 free on board cars. Total about 34,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales reported.

LARD—No sales reported.

DRESSED HOGS—1 cars dividing on 200 lbs at $6.75@7.00.

COUNTRAGE—750 bad thereon at $1.00@1.50.

MEATS—25,000 lbs green hams (26 lbs) at 9½c; 125,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 9½c; 70,000 lbs boxed hams at 12½c; 100,000 lbs short-ribs at 8½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady at previous prices, as follows: Choice Red, 7@7½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped, self-working, 4@5c; common and inferior, 2@3c.

BUTTER—There was a good local demand for fine table butter and some Eastern orders for the same class were also received, but aside from that the movement was inconsiderable. Prices ranged as before. We quote: Creamery fancy, 30@32c; do common to choice, 26@28c; dairy, fancy, 24@26c; dairy, choice, 22@23c; dairy, fair to good, 18@20c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@12c; inferior, 08@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddar, 12½@13½c; full cream, flat, 12½c; skim, in a box, 12½c; flat, plainly skimmed, 11@12c; skim, common to fair, 7½@9c; low grades, 3@5c; Young America, 13½@14c.

EGGS—There is a continued firmness in this market with a good demand for strictly fresh stock. For such 27c was paid Saturday, with 26c-house at 25@26c and pickled stock at 23c.

GREEN FRUITS—Are quiet and firm at quotations: Apples, per brl, $3.00@4.50; pears, California winter Bartletts, $5.00; do, per box, $2.50@3.00; Easter, $4.00@5.00; oranges, Florida, per box, $3.75@3.50; Valencias, per case, $6.00@7.00; Messinas, $5.00@6.00; Mexican, Malaga, 36-lb brl, $7.00@8.00; lemons, per box, $3.00@3.25.

GROCERIES—The tone of the market was steady. Business was about as active as could be expected at this time of year. We again quote: Coffee—Java, 29@30c; Maracaibo, 16@18c; Mexican, fair to good, 16@16c; Rio, fancy, 18@19c; do, prime to choice, 17@18c; do, common to good, 16@16c. Sugar—Patent cut-loaf, 9¾c; standard granulated, 9¼c; standard A, 9¼c; extra C, 8¾@9c; yellow, 6@6¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6¾c; Louisiana, 5@6¾c.

TALLOW—Was firmer with a good demand and lighter offerings. No. 1 tinsdby was quoted at 5¾@5¾c, with Iowa upland prairie at 5.50@5.60.

HIDES—Were unchanged. We quote: Light green salted, 6½c; heavy green, 6½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6@6½c; dry salted, 11c. No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 75@90c; damaged, 40@50c; Kips, Branded horse hides, $3 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—In this branch of trade there was continued quietness and prices were not subjected to any appreciable change. They averaged steady, as follows: Carbon, 19½ test, 10½c; carbon, 150 test, 10½c; snow-white, 150 test, 12c; Wisconsin test, p. w., 10½c; Wisconsin test, w. w., 9½c; lard, prime, 75c; lard, extra, 85c; lard, No. 1, 80c; lard, No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 56c; linseed, boiled, 58c; whale, winter, 75c; sperm, 85c; neatsfoot, 80@85c; neatsfoot, pure, 90c; tanners', 37c.

POTATOES—There is nothing doing. Arrivals are quite large and the market is somewhat restricted. For mixed lots 40c was the ruling price on track.

TALLOW—Was steady at 5¾@5¾c for No 1 cits and 5¼c for do country.

WHISKEY—Was unchanged at $1.16.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,319	21,625	3,154
Tuesday	2,307	22,544	4,185
Wednesday	3,000	20,000	5,000
Thursday	4,561	26,346	4,178
Friday	6,651	22,555	3,852
Saturday	2,800	10,000	500
Total	23,677	129,995	24,730
Same week in 1883	24,000	142,300	18,312
Week ending Jan. 12	26,913	129,070	24,500
Shipments—			
Monday	2,279	4,720	236
Tuesday	2,136	4,705	3,092
Wednesday	2,620	5,944	2,085
Thursday	1,000	4,000	1,000
Friday	1,562	8,774	2,718
Total	11,597	28,097	11,088

The receipts show an increase on the totals for the corresponding week last year of about 2,000 cattle and 6,000 sheep, and a decrease of 182,000 hogs.

With one or two exceptions the last week's receipts of sheep were the largest ever recorded. They were exceeded during the week ended Dec. 22, 1883, when 26,000 head arrived. The total arrivals for the last two weeks was 49,000, which is a larger number than was reported for any previous two consecutive weeks.

Prices of hogs are 5@10c per 100 lbs cheaper than one year ago, light then being quoted at $5.75@6.25 as heavy grades at $5.60@6.00. Prices of cattle are 50@75c higher for shipping grades and 25c higher for butchers' stock and stockers than a corresponding date last year. Sheep are selling about the same as then.

The poor quality of the current receipts of cattle is a subject of much comment at the yards. Very rarely have the arrivals at this time of year embraced so large a proportion of common and medium grades and so few of what are ordinarily classed as choice. Why so many unfinished cattle should be thrown upon the market this early in the season, when the prospects for high prices in the spring are so very flattering, it is difficult to understand.

CATTLE—Under the influence of adverse reports from New York and other Eastern points and the prospect that our receipts would prove to be large the week opened on a dull and heavy market. The receipts for Sunday and Monday exceeded 4,000 head, and sellers were forced a decline of 15@25c, and with some 9,400 head for Tuesday there was a further softening of prices of 5@10c. The subsequent arrivals were also more than ordinarily liberal for the time of year and shippers used every argument at their command to still further depress the market, but they were unsuccessful, so far at least as fair to good grades were concerned. The average decline in shipping grades was not to exceed a 25c. In good to choice cattle the shrinkage did not nearly reach that figure, while in common and medium it was partial. Little grass-fed cattle, prices of the latter held up so well is surprising, when the fact that the receipts were largely composed of that class is taken into consideration. Of mattered, well-finished cattle there was at no time a sufficiency. Exporters were free buyers all the week, and their wants at times exceeded the offerings of that class. Not a solitary load of extra beeves was offered, and while $5.40 and better would undoubtedly have been paid for the right kind, the best on sale went at $5.00@5.30.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

James O'Neill (the actor) is at the Tremont.

A. Sartoris, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. A. J. Dexter, of Minneapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. S. M. Swigert and Lieut. Harry Reade, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

Count Pelakin, Russian Minister to China, is at the Grand Pacific with his family.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, of the Abbey opera company, is at the Grand Pacific.

Judges Cornelius Lynde, of Rock Island, and H. S. Greene, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, with his wife and daughter, spent a quiet day at Gen. McClurg's residence, No. 256 Dearborn avenue, yesterday. In the morning Mr. Arnold accompanied Gen. McClurg to the Central Church, where he listened to Prof. Swing's sermon, but the rest of the day he remained indoors. Today he goes to Milwaukee, where he lectures this evening.

IN GENERAL.

Ten days ago Herman Davis, aged 45, was employed as cook in a restaurant at No. 269 South Clark street. Saturday night he got drunk, and yesterday morning was found in his bed insensible. A few minutes later he was dead. The deceased had friends in Oregon.

The cold spell which set in Saturday afternoon seemed to have reached its culmination yesterday morning, when the mercury was reported to have fallen to 6° below zero. During the day the weather moderated somewhat and the thermometer registered above zero. After sunset the mercury fell again and reached zero at midnight.

Discouraged because the doctors could not cure him of a fever, Arthur Glikes, a carpenter, prescribed for himself a dose of cold lead, administered with a revolver yesterday morning at his boarding house, No. 2530 State street. The ball penetrated Glikes' forehead, and he died before the people in the house who heard the report could reach his room. The man was an Englishman, 38 years old, and single. In his purse were found $311 in cash and a receipt for dues from the Fort Dearborn Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

Col. W. S. Scribner, who is prominent in Grand Army circles, was asked yesterday what was thought here in Chicago of the proposition that every man who served sixty days or longer in the late War, whether disabled or not, should receive a pension of $8 a month, unless granted a larger amount already under the old Pension act. "The question has not yet been discussed, as far as I know," Col. Scribner said, "but I believe that soldiers in general are perfectly satisfied with the pension laws as they now are and do not want pensions for men who were not wounded or otherwise injured during army service."

NO TRUTH IN THE STORY.

The statement has been made, apropos of the fight between the *Freie Presse* and the *Democrat*, to secure the German city printing, that Gen. Lieb, who runs the last-named paper, owed some money to Mayor Harrison, and that the latter was therefore anxious that the printing should go to the *Democrat*. This story has no truth in it whatever; there is no money owing by Gen. Lieb to the Mayor, the latter has no interest in the *Democrat*, and has no personal motive in favoring the giving of the city printing to it, if he is doing so.

PULLING A JOINT.

A squad of armory police officers raided Ah Charlie's opium joint, No. 306 State street, about 12 o'clock last night, and found the slant-eyed proprietor busily engaged in attending to the wants of half a score of patrons who were either already under the dreamy sway of the narcotine or waiting their turn to hit the pipe. A number of the smokers were well-dressed men with silk hats and elegant manners. Including Ah Charlie eleven prisoners were taken to the armory. Here are the names they gave: William Slooman, alias Sheeney Bill, J. Forrest, J. B. Greog, O. B. Thomas, William Smith, James Smith, Lee Tou, Lo Down, W. J. Mercley, and Ed Murphile.

DEALS OF A WEEK.

THE ENTIRE WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE COUNTRY CHANGED HANDS DAILY—THE LOWEST POINT TOUCHED IN THREE YEARS.

Speculation in grain continued last week quite as actively as ever. To get at the exact figures would be difficult, if not impossible, but it is not improbable that in whe at at least a quantity equal to the entire amount of the visible supply in the country, if not exceeding it, was traded in each day. It was a lively week for the commission men, and they were correspondingly happy and inclined to lengthen the lists on those luxuries purchasable with the rich results of success in the business. By far the largest number of opera season tickets disposed of were sold on 'Change.

There is hardly a grain speculator in New York who has not been affected by the crash in prices during the previous week. Chicago representatives in the metropolis are too busy in collecting losses and soothing wounded feelings and encouraging downcast spirits to solicit orders at present. The losers will all return. "History repeats itself in this respect," as one of the ablest agents telegraphed from Wall street.

The decline continued with regular attempts at rallying, until Saturday the lowest price for wheat in three years was quoted. This was a fact sufficient of itself to change some of the most rampant bears into bulls, and Saturday witnessed a very general evening-up of lines. There was abundant talk of the materialization at last of the only cause which can effect prices favorably—that is, a demand. It does appear that there was some wheat taken for export during the week. The amount is variously set down at between half and three-quarters of a million bushels. This is a small circumstance beside the overflowering granaries of the seaboard and the lake cities and the barns of thousands of farmers. Nevertheless, coming in midwinter, at a time when wheat is a drug all over the Continent of Europe, it is seized as significant, and it is not improbable will renew and keep active speculation within limits until the crop of 1884 usurps the place of that of 1883. The sudden and tremendous shrinkage in values has drawn out much pessimistic talk from the New York papers. The *Times* of that city thinks the decline is a disaster; that the prestige of America as a food-producer is greatly injured; that it indicates that Australia, India, and Russia have become rival wheat-growers so formidable that the value of nearly everything in this country is shaken, if not entirely upset, etc. All this has been a bugbear for several years. It is beyond question that agriculture is making great progress in Russia and India. In the latter country especially strenuous efforts are being made by the Government to extend and improve it, and a career of development has been entered upon by Russia which is advancing everything. The United States is the largest producer in the world, and, moreover, of the best quality of grain. Comparisons cannot be fixed, however, on account of the variation in the yield. The strongest element of uncertainty in the crop of Russia is in the smoldering politics of Europe, liable at any moment to burst into flame and call every farmer from his field to fight. No such contingency enters into the cultivation of the grain-fields of America. The effect of the climate is most to be feared, and that is largely met by an annually increasing acreage. There have been years of a great export demand and years of a light one—100,000,000 more bushels of grain were shipped abroad in 1878 than in 1880. That 40,000,000 bushels of wheat have accumulated in the storehouses of the United States, because of three years' peace and good harvests in Europe, sets the farmers of the Northwest to examining the claims of rival countries is natural, but it does not justify the wild outpourings of New York papers that the prestige of American wheat is gone. Its superior quality is alone sufficient to make it worth the highest price.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that on the course prices shall take in the next few weeks momentous results depend. The price of the new crop will be largely affected, and if it is to be as low or lower than the present range railroad, manufacturing, and general industrial values will have to be revised.

Corn displayed its sympathy with wheat every day and moved up and down behind its leader. There is no more reason why the price of one should govern that of the other than there is that the price of ice should control the value of iron. There was good buying by the "outside public," who have, evidently, faith in its future. Not enough activity was developed to coax in the powerful local speculators very heavily, although Lindblom's offhand purchasing of about 2,500,000 bushels Saturday started stories of a corner. The lubricating oil of that risky enterprise in most cases has come from New York, and it is not likely, in the light of New-Yorkers' recent experiences, that the million or two dollars needed to conduct a deal successfully could be raked up in New York at present. Farmers are hurrying corn forward to take advantage of present high prices and of good transportation facilities. The receipts are consequently heavy. Not a new fact regarding this cereal was developed. From every section the cry still comes of ruined corn.

The demand is legitimate and good. A few weeks ago brokers' mail and telegraphic advices dwelt on the liability of speculation abandoning corn for wheat. Now they simply change the places of the words. It was largely owing to these potent levers that speculation was shifted into wheat, and the same causes may return it to corn. Should it do so there is little doubt that it will be a bull speculation which will carry prices high above the present figures. Provisions stood still and resisted the contagion of decline which affected every other article on the list. The strong arms of the packers were visible holding up the prices of mess pork. There was small disposition to trade in it for that reason. Notwithstanding that all circumstances make the packers' lot at present a far from happy one, it is a matter of comparatively small difficulty now or at any time for them to manipulate the prices of their manufactures. Pork at the same price a week gave rise to the suspicion that the old game was to be repeated by its principal owners—namely: to encourage a short interest and then push prices upward. This may be the case.

AMELIA OLSEN.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED GIRL—SERVICES AT THE HOUSE AND CHURCH.

The history of Amelia Olsen is written and the body has gone to its final resting-place, but the murderer is still at large. A tedious inquest will be held today, and the verdict may be written now, for the crime is still grapped in the rayless darkness of the night in which her spirit went forth.

The remains were buried yesterday at the Lutheran Cemetery at Graceland, appropriate services being held in the Norwegian Evangelical Church at the corner of Peoria and West Indiana streets.

Early in the afternoon a hearse drawn by two black horses and attended by several carriages drew up in front of the residence of the Olsen family at No. 380 Thomas street, and before the crowd had time to assume massive proportions the coffin containing the remains was lifted from the bier and borne to the hearse. As the casket appeared at the door a hush fell upon the voices of 300 persons. "Hooray to the dead," said an old man, and a hundred hats were lifted reverentially. But little time was lost in forming the line of the procession, which soon moved in the direction of the church.

The crowd followed, looking like a good-sized army as it moved across the open prairie, and on reaching Chicago avenue new accessions were gained at every corner. Long before they reached the church it had stretched out until it was nearly a mile long. On arriving at the church many found the aisles and galleries filled, and a thousand or more stood outside and shivered while the 2,000 inside, who crowded all the aisles, strained their ears to catch the eloquent words spoken over the coffin. So great was the pressure within the doors creaked and the walls of the edifice seemed ready to burst. The police were compelled for the sake of security to drive two or three hundred into the street after they had gathered in the vestibule.

The casket was placed in front of the altar, the head resting toward the east. The mourners sat around on either side, and the bier was covered with flowers, one of the handsomest symbols being that of the "Gates Ajar."

Two sermons were preached—one in Norwegian by the Rev. C. O. Brohaugh, the pastor of the church, and the other in English by the Rev. N. C. Brun, pastor of Bethlehem Norwegian Evangelical Church. Mr. Brohaugh dwelt upon the relations of sin to death, holding that death is the result of sin.

THE SERMON.

Mr. Brun's text was:

The Master is come and calleth for thee.—*John xi. 28.*

After his discourse, which was confined to drawing the usual moral lessons, "Shall We Meet in the Bright Forever?" was then sung in English, and the services concluded with a prayer.

"Now, if you'll make room for just two persons to pass you in either aisle, you can all have a chance to look at the remains," said Mr. Brun. "Just form in line there on the left and march up this way and out at that door. Those in the galleries will remain where they are until this floor is cleared. Take your time; you will all have an opportunity." The words were obeyed, and for more than half an hour the long line stretched slowly by, each visitor inclining his head above the casket to gaze upon the features of the dead girl as he or she passed. The greatest curiosity was naturally manifested by women and girls, who came in flocks from all parts of the city, while comments were made in a dozen languages. Interest in the subject was so well satisfied by the opportunities for inspection afforded in the church that the crowd broke up and scattered soon after the casket was returned to the hearse, and the following which accompanied it to Graceland was not large.

All of the family were present except the father, who is suffering from an injury to his foot.

There were no new developments yesterday. Shehan is still held, and the police are looking sharp for discoveries, but some of the detectives are becoming disheartened. In the crowd attending the funeral detectives were well represented, and owing to some hasty movements toward the close of the services the rumor became current that the real murderer had been present for a time in the church, and that his manners had excited the suspicion of several disinterested persons who had noted his peculiar actions and bewildering expressions of countenance. Some say he was only a crank, the same one who had been previously arrested and discharged, but the descriptions do not altogether conform with his appearance.

The inquest will be opened at the West Chicago avenue Police Station at 10 o'clock this morning. A large number of witnesses have been subpœnaed.

IRELAND'S INTERESTS.

WORK OF THE MESSRS. REDMOND IN ORGANIZING LEAGUES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. John E. Redmond and his brother, the Hon. William Redmond, both members of Parliament, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and are guests at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The two gentlemen represent the Parnell wing of Irish agitators, and are on their return to Ireland, having come here from Australia, where they have been for the last few months more thoroughly organizing the Irish National League. A TRIBUNE reporter was accorded an interview yesterday as to their movements in this country and their views on the Irish question.

Mr. John Redmond, with whom nearly all the conversation was held, gave as his opinion that the only way to reach the Irish question and aid his countrymen was by the methods adopted by Parnell.

"You do not believe, then, in the means adopted by the dynamiters?" asked the reporter.

"No," replied the gentleman; "one cannot consistently advocate constitutional remedies and at the same time advise extreme measures."

"Do you not find that the dynamite branch hinders you in your work?"

"Not in Ireland. I do not know how it is here, as I have not been in the country long enough. But in Ireland we do not find any inconvenience on that point."

"The people then are in symbathy with Parnell and his methods?"

"Nearly all. They put the greatest confidence in him."

"Was your visit in Australia successful?"

"We consider it so. Our object was to better organize the league in that country, and we succeeded in that to an admirable degree. While there my brother and I held a large number of meetings and raised a large amount of money. However, as my brother is to deliver a lecture on our work in Australia, it would perhaps be as well not to enter into the details in an interview."

"You did not find the Irish well organized, then, when you went there?"

"Not when we went there, but we left them in very good condition."

"What do think of Sheridan and his methods?"

"I have never met the man, and would not care to express an opinion."

"How do you look upon the fate of Carey?"

"I think he received no more than he deserved, or than any man in his position should receive."

"And O'Donnell?"

"The English were bound to hang O'Donnell. The moment he was taken into England his doom was sealed."

"Do you think he had a fair trial?"

"By no means; but then I think no matter what the trial had been the result would have been the same. He had to die. The criminal practice in England is very defective; as much against the criminal perhaps as your law is lax in the other direction. The drawing of the jurors is consummated with a great showing of fairness, while in fact the Crown has it all its own ways. Two hundred names are placed in an urn and the requisit number drawn out by the Sheriff. The prisoner may object to twenty of the names and the Crown has the privilege of objecting to an unlimited number. So you see there is no chance of any man being drawn who might be friendly toward the prisoner. He is throwing against loaded dice."

"Do you know anything about these charges in regard to the O'Donnell fund?"

"Nothing whatever. All I know is what I see in the newspapers."

The Messrs. Redmond will remain in the city until after the 29th of this month, they having an engagement that date to speak at the First Cavalry Armory. Before then Mr. William Redmond will probably speak in Dubuque, Ia. Both are under the auspices of the Irish National League of America.

TOTAL-SEPARATION SOCIETY.

The Irish Total-Separation Association held a meeting yesterday and decided to attend the Sheridan lecture this evening in a body. Arrangements for the annual meeting, which occurs March 4, and for a public meeting at some later date were made. Congressman Finerty, it is expected, will be present at the latter and deliver an address on the recent acts of the British lion.

MORE HERESY.

DR. THOMAS AFTER DR. CURRY—DRS. MILLER AND BRISTOL MAKE EXPLANATIONS.

The bombshell which burst in the Methodist camp a week ago in the shape of a sermon delivered by Dr. H. W. Thomas was followed by another shot from the same source yesterday which may possibly create more consternation than its predecessor. Last week Sunday Dr. Thomas delivered a sermon at Hooley's Theatre in which he personally alluded to the Rev. Dr. Curry for a series of remarkable expressions that the latter gentleman is alleged to have uttered at a ministers' meeting the previous Monday. Last Monday that portion of the sermon relating to Dr. Curry was read at the Methodist ministers' meeting and created considerable comment. Several of the reverend gentlemen affirmed that the report of Dr. Curry's remarks was true, but others, including Dr. Curry, denied it. A resolution was finally adopted which characterized Dr. Thomas as having placed a willful misconstruction on the remarks made by Dr. Curry. Yesterday Dr. Thomas delivered another sermon, which went still deeper into the matter, and reiterated the charge. What mystified the ministers at their last meeting was the uncertainty as to the source from which Dr. Thomas obtained his information, as he was not present when Dr. Curry spoke. The newspaper reporters were adjudged guilty of circulating the report without grounds.

THE TRIBUNE has endeavored to enlighten the reverend gentlemen on the subject, and has succeeded in obtaining the desired information. It was Dr. A. Miller, of No. 55 Elizabeth street, at present engaged in the practice of medicine, and formerly a prominent Methodist minister, who reported what transpired to Dr. Thomas. The Doctor is about 70 years of age, and his honest face and snow-white hair and beard preclude the shadow of a doubt regarding his veracity. He is an expert stenographer. Dr. Miller professes to be a Christian and a devout believer in the doctrines of Methodism and in the Scriptures. He is also an admirer and friend of Dr. Thomas. He was present at the meeting when Dr. Curry was called on to speak, and took down his remarks in short-hand. His notes were seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday and were also transcribed. The transcription is an exact counterpart of the words uttered by Dr. Thomas. Dr. Miller gives his reasons for taking the speech in the following words:

"I don't think that I am a subject to be arraigned on a charge of heresy, although I profess my friendship for Dr. Thomas. I was educated for the ministry in New York and also studied medicine in order to fit myself for the missionary work. In 1848 my health broke down and I was compelled to abandon the ministry for the practice of medicine. It should to my Methodist doctrines, however, and am what you may term a superannuated member of the Cincinnati Conference. I was present at the ministers' meeting a week ago last Monday, and when Dr. Curry commenced to speak I was shocked at almost the first words he uttered, as were also Bishop Merrill, Dr. Edwards, and others. I took out my pencil and paper and took down his words verbatim, and here they are. My friend Dr. Thomas was expelled from the conference on a charge of heresy, but in all his lifetime I do not believe he ever uttered such pronounced disbelief in the Scriptures as did Dr. Curry at that meeting. I told Dr. Thomas what had occurred, and at his request I gave him a long-hand copy of my notes. Regarding the accuracy of my report I am prepared to take my oath that it is correct. You are at liberty to publish all I have said, as I believe that it is only justice to Dr. Thomas that the public should know the whole truth."

DR. BRISTOL.

Last evening the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the thought Dr. Thomas' quotation of Dr. Curry was substantially correct so far as the language was concerned, but he did not think Dr. Thomas had fully understood the significance Dr. Curry intended those words to convey. One of the Methodist brethren, who had shorthanded the remarks, had given the quotation to Dr. Thomas, as was stated by the latter in his sermon yesterday morning. Dr. Bristol said he knew this brother, but would not be willing to give his name. He had come to him with his transcription of his shorthand notes, and he had made some slight corrections in them. He thought Dr. Curry meant by "old things dropping out" not the truths of the Bible, but the criticisms of these truths. Dr. Thomas had taken the correct records, but had twisted Dr. Curry's meaning somewhat.

TRADE AND LABOR.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES—REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT LINES OF TRADE INDICATE A DULLNESS.

Yesterday's regular meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly at No. 57 North Clark street was very largely attended. President Rodgers announced the following standing committees for the current term:

Organization—R. Powers, F. Cook, Thomas Hynes, P. Larkin, F. Garney.

Abuses—John Foley, Bryer F. Dignan, G. James, James McCarthey.

Entertainments—J. B. Murphy, William E. Tomson, R. Newman, Ed Laughlin, M. L. Crawford, Thomas Carroll, Mallary.

Literature—W. H. Muldoon, E. C. Callahan, J. Myers.

Cooperation—T. B. Blair, G. A. Schilling, C. Rowan, J. P. McCormick, Ed Evans.

Statistics—P. H. McLogan, C. F. Kenyon, C. Shay, W. H. Muldoon, M. Baker, William Powell, William E. Tomson, W. H. Simpson, George James, Thomas Ames, W. H. Blair, C. Burton, Joseph Matthy, D. O'Connell.

Legislation—T. E. Randall, Hr Rasmussen, Thomas Callahan, J. P. McGinley, H. Roney.

Mr. Foley, from the old Committee on Cooperation, reported that the Cooperative Cigarmakers' Association of Milwaukee was about to collapse, but only on account of neglect of the true principles of cooperation, and not because cooperation in itself was a failure.

The Special Committee on State Convention reported that a number of labor organizations throughout the State had been heard from and expressed their will to send delegates. Some had expressed a choice with regard to the place of holding the convention, but the two were still very many to be heard from, and therefore the committee had not yet been able to arrive at any definit conclusion.

The President was instructed to telegraph a greeting to the New York State Labor Convention in session at Albany, urging it to stand firm in the fight against contract convict labor.

Mr. Muldoon referred to the message of Gov. McLane, of Maryland, in which recommendations in favor of trades-unions are made, and called this message a sign of the times. Several speakers, including Powers, McLogan, and J. B. Murphy, expressed themselves as highly satisfied with this result of a conservative agitation of labor reforms.

A special committee consisting of Murphy, Foley, and Randall was instructed to confer with other local labor organizations with regard to securing a permanent hall. It was stated that the Adelphi Theatre Building, on Canal near Madison street, could be secured on favorable terms, and could be adapted without great expense to the purposes of the labor organizations.

Reports were received from the different trades-unions represented in the meeting as follows:

Cigarmakers—Trade has been poor, but is picking up, and every member of the union will be busy again shortly at good wages.

Machine molders—Trade stagnant.

Carpenters and joiners—A great many men out of work.

Printers—Newspaper work brisk, but work in job offices not very good. A great many men idle, but mostly new arrivals.

Tanners and Curriers—Trade very dull, owing to recent failures, and worse than for eight years. Wages are undisturbed and average higher than in other places.

Harnessmakers—Duller than usual at this time of the year.

Trunkmakers—Trade fairly active.

Coopers—Work in the Stock-Yards rather slack and wages decreasing. Many men out of work.

Bricklayers—Trade as fair as the weather permits. Prospects very good and wages better than at any time since the boom after the fire.

Sewing-women—Work very scarce, especially for tailoresses.

Seamen—One portion of the men has gone lumbering; another has gone South to help in moving the cotton crop; another has gone to the Atlantic seaports, where they have to ship on foreign vessels, because protection has destroyed American shipping on the Atlantic altogether. Many seamen who have remained in Chicago are idle on account of dull business in the Stock-Yards.

Ironworkers in South Chicago—All busy and doing well. The union is very strong and expects to build a hall next spring.

Shoemakers—Trade very dull and cannot improve as long as large firms get their work done by convicts.

The assembly adjourned for two weeks.

THE SOCIALISTS.

THEY DO NOT INDORSE DYNAMITE OR THEIR OWN PARTY ORGAN—A SPIRITED MEETING.

"The convention decided not to uphold the suicidal theories of fanatics who favor dynamite as a means for agitation," was the report of the delegate who returned from the Socialistic Convention at the meeting of the main section of the party at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday. As he spoke he gazed wistfully at a sign printed in blood-red letters, which stood out in bold relief on the wall. "Profit is robbery," it read, and "Accumulated wealth is the product of unpaid labor," was the wording of another.

The speaker sat down amid cries of wild enthusiasm, and was followed by a man who pitched mercilessly into the policy pursued by the so-called organ of the German workingmen in this city. This caused a debate as to the cause of the unprecedented falling off of the English-speaking members.

F. G. Morgan said the decrease was caused by the members becoming dissatisfied with the selfish ambition for self-aggrandizement of several individuals. The organization had not maintained that internal activity or exhibited that devotion to the aims laid down which were on the broad platform of Socialism. It was earnestly and obviously necessary to guard against retrocation, and measures should be adopted for the supervention of any other depressing issues. He did not hesitate to assert that the organ of the party in Chicago was sowing discord. Its conduct was puerile, weak, vacillating, and pusillanimous, and prevented new converts from joining the ranks. The Socialistic-Labor party was a purely American institution, and not a German-Irish-Russian-dynamite movement. It had shown its power in 1878, when it was the cause of unseating the Republicans and put the City Government into the hands of the Democrats. There was no dependence to be placed, however, in the support of those 12,000 workingmen's votes which wrought this change. They might desert the Democrats as they deserted the Republicans. The party must fight for position in politics. It was necessary to instil into the minds of its members what Socialism really meant. Half of them were ignorant of its purpose and aim. As an illustration he related a conversation he had recently with a young man of revolutionary proclivities. He was a soldier, and had a gun. "If you were called upon to fight what would you do?" the speaker asked. "Why, I would destroy," was the reply. For what? For social reform. What would he then do? He was at a loss to answer that question. He was a man who had a weapon to knock things to pieces, but not brains enough to build them up again. There were hundreds like him. Reform was needed at home.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT OF THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

A meeting of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League was called for 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Judge Prendergast's court-room. When the members arrived they found the place locked, and on inquiring of the janitor of the Court-House the leaguers were informed that the chamber was undergoing repairs and could not be used. He would provide for their comfort, however, which he did. Judge Shepard's room, in the fourth story, was comfortably warmed and lighted, the four elevators were set going, and in a few minutes the "councilors" were snugly provided with a meeting-place.

The topic of the occasion was the reception of the Redmond brothers. The Committee on Organization reported progress and promised to complete final preparations by next Sunday. In the meantime handbills announcing the demonstration would be distributed among the branches and the churches in their localities. The Finance Committee wanted the proceeds of the lecture used for the purpose of paying the expenses of the organization, but after a lengthy debate the report was filed.

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THE SOCIALISTS.

THEY DO NOT INDORSE DYNAMITE OR THEIR OWN PARTY ORGAN—A SPIRITED MEETING.

"The convention decided not to uphold the suicidal theories of fanatics who favor dynamite as a means for agitation," was the report of the delegate who returned from the Socialistic Convention at the meeting of the main section of the party at No. 54 West Lake street yesterday. As he spoke he gazed wistfully at a sign printed in blood-red letters, which stood out in bold relief on the wall. "Profit is robbery," it read, and "Accumulated wealth is the product of unpaid labor," was the wording of another.

The speaker sat down amid cries of wild enthusiasm, and was followed by a man who pitched mercilessly into the policy pursued by the so-called organ of the German workingmen in this city. This caused a debate as to the cause of the unprecedented falling off of the English-speaking members.

F. G. Morgan said the decrease was caused by the members becoming dissatisfied with the selfish ambition for self-aggrandizement of several individuals. The organization had not maintained that internal activity or exhibited that devotion to the aims laid down which were on the broad platform of Socialism. It was earnestly and obviously necessary to guard against retrocation, and measures should be adopted for the supervention of any other depressing issues. He did not hesitate to assert that the organ of the party in Chicago was sowing discord. Its conduct was puerile, weak, vacillating, and pusillanimous, and prevented new converts from joining the ranks. The Socialistic-Labor party was a purely American institution, and not a German-Irish-Russian-dynamite movement. It had shown its power in 1878, when it was the cause of unseating the Republicans and put the City Government into the hands of the Democrats. There was no dependence to be placed, however, in the support of those 12,000 workingmen's votes which wrought this change. They might desert the Democrats as they deserted the Republicans. The party must fight for position in politics. It was necessary to instil into the minds of its members what Socialism really meant. Half of them were ignorant of its purpose and aim. As an illustration he related a conversation he had recently with a young man of revolutionary proclivities. He was a soldier, and had a gun. "If you were called upon to fight what would you do?" the speaker asked. "Why, I would destroy," was the reply. For what? For social reform. What would he then do? He was at a loss to answer that question. He was a man who had a weapon to knock things to pieces, but not brains enough to build them up again. There were hundreds like him. Reform was needed at home.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT OF THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

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